Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXVIII. PORTLAND, OREGON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1888. NO. 8802.

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THE HIGHEST GRADE CHAMPAGNE IN THE WORLD.

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See that Every Bottle bears the Private Label of

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No tiresome hills, discouraging stumps or gravel beds to overcome; but, on the contrary, beautiful grounds ready for buildings. We assert, without fear of contradiction, that no suburb about Portland has so many bona fide purchasers, and so many cottages now being erected or under contract. New coaches on the motor line will be running within a week. Mr. Joseph Holder can be found at the store and will show the grounds and give information. No lots secured until deposit is made with

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Crossman's Specific Mixture.

With this remedy persons can cure themselves without the least exposure, change of diet, or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price $1 a bottle.

WEATHERBEE'S RIPS—TO KEEP OUT the cold winds.

BROWN, Builder, 189 Third, near Taylor. 9dlm

FULL WEIGHT PURE

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MOST PERFECT MADE

Recognized excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. Highest honors World's Fair. Used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

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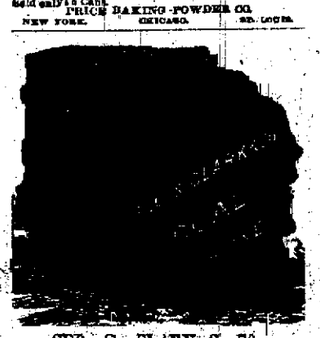

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Orders can be left with Dekum Bros., Second and Washington.

VEGETABLE

PAIN DESTROYER

Hemorrhages, Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause is speedily controlled and stopped.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains & Bruises.

It is cooling, cleansing and Healing.

Catarrh, disease, Cold in the Head, etc. "Pond's Extract Catarrh Cure," specially prepared to meet serious cases, should be applied with Pond's Extract Nasal Syringe.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia.

No other preparation has cured more cases of these distressing complaints than the Extract, Pond's Extract Plaster is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, etc.

Diphtheria, Sore Throat,

Use the Extract promptly. Delay is dangerous.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching.

It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. Pond's Extract Ointment is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

Chapped Hands & Face.

Pond's Extract should be in every family this severe weather. It removes the effects of roughness and softens and heals the skin promptly.

Female Complaints. In the majority of female diseases the Extract can be used, as is well known, with the greatest benefit. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and our picture trade mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having Pond's Extract. Take no other preparation. It is never sold in bulk or by measure. Sold by druggists. Price, 50c., $1, $1.75. Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

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FOR TORPID LIVER.

A torpid liver deranges the whole system, and produces

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Rheumatism, Sallow Skin and Piles.

There is no better remedy for these common complaints than Tarrant's Liver Pills, as a trial will prove. Price, 25c.

Sold Everywhere.

WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS,

Kidney and Uterine Pains and Weak Women relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing plaster. New, instantaneous, infallible. The most perfect antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness ever compounded. Vastly superior to all other plasters. At all druggists, 25 cents, five for $1.00, or, postage free of Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

PILES NEWBURGH—Most direct Solomon Healing and relieving. Instant relief. Worst cases by one application. Permanent cure in 30 days. Never returns. Itching, blind, bleeding, protruding Piles. Has cured thousands. Druggists, or mailed to any address on receipt of price, $1 a box; 3 boxes, $2.50. Address letters, DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.

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THE FIRST FRENCH LAUNDRY ESTABLISHED in this city. Curtains, lace, ladies' fine linen a specialty. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Cor. Third and Mill sts., Portland, Or. 15dlm M. B. PATER.

CORNS AND BUNIONS SKILLFULLY treated by DR. A. S. BERNSTEIN, Room 13, 175 First street, corner of Morrison. Consultation free. 16dlm

THE YAQUINA ASHORE.

She Runs On a Sandbar in Her Oregon Harbor.

THE PASSENGERS SAFELY REMOVED

The Vessel As Yet Uninjured, and She Will Probably Be Floated At High Tide To-day—The Vessel's First Trip.

CORVALLIS, Dec. 9.—The Oregon Development Company's tugs hawser was carried away as she was bringing the steamer Yaquina Bay into Yaquina yesterday afternoon, causing the latter to run bow on to a sand spit at the jetty. Her stern lies in twenty-two feet of water. The passengers and freight were all safely transferred to the government jetty, with the assistance of two tugs. It is hoped to get her off safely to-morrow.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Story as Told by Passengers Aboard the Steamer.

SALEM, Dec. 10.—The new steamer of the Oregon Development Company, the Yaquina Bay, on entering Yaquina harbor on yesterday, grounded near the end of the south jetty at 5:10 o'clock in the afternoon. She is not badly damaged, and is not yet given up as wrecked. She was shifted from her first position and now lies about twenty feet north of and about 1000 feet from the end of the south jetty, towards the east. There was no loss of life. The cargo will probably be saved without damage and at little expense.

The foregoing comes direct from the Oregon Pacific headquarters to your correspondent. The report is brought over by persons from Yaquina City on this morning's train, is as follows: The steamer had waited outside the bar since Thursday, on account of rough weather. Sunday the tug brought her in, and while near the point above mentioned the hawser on the tug gave way, letting the steamer shift toward the jetty. The captain on the tug reported the accident to the steamer's captain, and an order was given to slew up. Before this could be done and the vessel made fast to the tug again, the steamer struck on a sand bar and the rock supporting the jetty, becoming fastened.

WELL PROTECTED.

The latest news concerning the steamer is that she lies in such a position as to be well protected, and the prospects are favorable for getting her off with but little damage. Nothing directly official can be learned until to-morrow. Vice-President Wells Nash and Superintendent Lowen of the Oregon Pacific took a special engine for the scene early this morning.

One year ago Wednesday, December 5, 1887, the Yaquina City, belonging to the same company, was wrecked a few hundred feet farther south.

THE NEWS IN PORTLAND.

But Little Alarm Felt by the Agent of the Company.

W. M. Darling, the agent of the Oregon Pacific company in Portland, received a dispatch about 4 o'clock, in answer to his telegram of inquiry, from the assistant general manager at Corvallis, denying the reported wreck of the vessel. This telegram stated that the ship barely ran her nose ashore inside the bar, that she was lying easily, and the expectation was that she would float with the tide. No alarm was felt by the officers at Corvallis.

HOAG IS COMING UP.

He Thinks There Is Very Little Hope For the Vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO Dec. 10.—In an interview with Wm. M. Hoag this evening, he stated to THE OREGONIAN representative that he will probably leave overland for Yaquina to-morrow. Only late this afternoon he received reasonably satisfactory particulars of the grounding of the new steamer. It is his opinion that there is very little hope for the vessel. He was in consultation with Whitelaw, the wrecker, here this afternoon as to sending up divers and diving apparatus, if the vessel should fill and sink in the bay. Whitelaw thinks, from information at hand, that he can easily patch up the holes now in her bottom and raise her, even if she does sink.

Mr. Hoag states that another steamer will be secured for this line should the steamer Yaquina Bay prove a total wreck. He talks philosophically, but of course regrets the unfortunate circumstance. The vessel having passed in over the bar, it is his opinion that nothing additional can be charged against the Bar as a dangerous entrance.

COL. HOGG'S PRIVATE PROPERTY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Wm. M. Hoag, manager of the Oregon Development Company, who is now in this city, said to-day the steamer Yaquina Bay, which is aground at Yaquina bay, is the personal property of Col. T. Egerton Hogg, president of the company, and is not the property of the company as a corporation. Col. Hogg's headquarters are in New York.

SMALLPOX AND COWPOX.

Cases Now In Marion County—Vaccination Complicates With Typhoid Fever.

SALEM, Dec. 10.—There are now five cases of smallpox in the LaChapelle family, near St. Louis, in this county. Amudi LaChapelle, the head of the family, was first taken down with the disease several weeks ago and had nearly recovered when his two nephews, who live with him, were stricken. Then his two children contracted the contagion, and in taking care of them he caught cold and suffered a relapse, from which it is thought he will die. The family is in destitute circumstances, and as there was no one to attend to them they were in actual want, having nothing to eat in the house but bread. Yesterday Father Vermeersch of St. Louis learned of their destitute condition and carried them food. To-day County Judge Shaw ordered special quarantine officer Poujade of Gervais to see that they are provided with necessary food and proper nursing.

Four children of Louis Seguin at Woodburn are very low with typhoid fever, complicated with a disease resembling cowpox. During the smallpox scare at Woodburn a few days ago the members of the family vaccinated themselves, and one of the elder girls in performing the operation cut a gash an inch long and very deep in which she inserted the bovine virus. She is very low from the fever and the effects of this vaccination, and the chances of her recovery are poor.

The smallpox patients in the Schwab family in the suburbs of North Salem have all recovered. Dr. J. N. Smith, the attending physician, ceased his visits yesterday. The quarantine will be kept about the premises for ten days longer, however, to avoid all danger.

SALEM NOTES.

More Room Needed at the Penitentiary—Personal Mention—Etc.

SALEM, Or., Dec. 10.—There are now 284 prisoners in the Oregon state penitentiary, the highest number ever confined there at any one time. The managers of the Northwestern Stove Foundry Company are preparing to give employment to newcomers in the shops, by enlarging the mould room. A part of the moulding floor, in the north shop, has heretofore been used for storing moulds. This space will be cleared of moulds, and the entire floor will be used in moulding. This will greatly increase the capacity of the foundry, and will furnish ample employment for all convicts not needed in other departments of the prison.

Prof. G. A. Rhodes, ex-county superintendent of public schools in Marion county, has declined an offer of the principalship of the public schools of Baker City.

Senator J. P. Wager of Umatilla county is in the city.

Miss Beatrice Sjoberg, a wealthy and cultivated Danish lady, who has been making a stay here for the past eight months, and who created great admiration for herself and amusement for the crowd by wheeling Isaac Scott through Commercial street a few days after the election, to pay a wager on the result of the election, left to-night for New York to remain during the winter.

Gov. Pennoyer has received a communication from the committee on naval reserve of the New York board of trade and transportation, appointed to seek information, and suggestions touching the advisability and feasibility of establishing a naval militia, as comprehended in the proposed United States naval reserve, asking his excellency to give his views upon the matter.

Miss Hally Perrish Salem's favorite singer, has returned from an extended Eastern trip of several months' duration, part of which she spent completing her musical education at Boston.

Supreme court—J. W. Batcheller, respondent, vs. Wm. M. Davis et al., appellant; appeal from Marion county; argued and submitted.

Wheat is worth 75 cents in Salem to-day.

Yesterday afternoon, at a union meeting held in the Congregational church, action was taken in reference to inviting Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, to hold meetings in Salem. A committee to wait upon him was appointed from a membership of all the Evangelical churches. It is confidently expected that he will spend a week or ten days here soon.

Articles have been filed in the office of the secretary of state, incorporating the Young's River Cemetery Association of Clatsop county.

J. D. Conevor, a cook by occupation and a native of Bermuda, has been brought to the insane asylum from Crook county. His insanity is of both suicidal and homicidal tendency. It was superinduced by self-abuse.

Albert King was arrested Sunday for selling liquor to Indians. He pleaded guilty before United States Commissioner Walton to-day and will be taken to Portland to-morrow for sentence.

E. S. Gregoire of St. Louis, Marion county, was in Salem to-day, for the purpose of obtaining signatures to a petition asking his appointment as agent of the Umatilla Indian agency. He has secured the names of many prominent men in the state to his petition and the Umatillas have signed an address to the great father at Washington urging his appointment. He is a devout Catholic, and it is thought Archbishop Gross will lend him his influence. He is a pioneer of Marion county, having located on the homestead where he now lives in 1839. He is a stanch republican and an excellent citizen.

Charles Gibbons and Mrs. Katherine Hollinshead were married at Dallas yesterday. W. S. Funk, justice of the peace, officiating.

Arrival of a New Steamer.

VICTORIA, B. C. Dec. 10.—The steamer Islander arrived last night at 1:30 from Scotland, and in a few days will be placed on the route between Victoria and Vancouver. She is a handsome vessel in all respects, and will made the trip between the two cities in four hours' time.

The steamer Idaho leaves the dry dock to-morrow, having been repaired.

Firemen's Election.

ALBANY, Or., Dec. 10.—The firemen's election to-day resulted in the election of C. H. Stewart as chief engineer and W. R. Blain as assistant chief.

Triplets Near Corvallis.

CORVALLIS, Dec. 10.—John Wyatt's wife, living two miles west of town, gave birth to triplets yesterday. All are doing well.

Court at Colfax.

COLFAX, W. T., Dec. 10.—District court convened here to-day, with Judge Nash presiding.

Personal and General Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The second trial of John A. Dimmig, for the murder of Henry Benhayon, began to-day.

The taking of evidence in the case of ex-Gov. Stevenson of Nevada, charged with defrauding the stockholders of the Kentuck mine, was concluded to-day. The case was submitted after argument.

James Lotan, one of the proprietors of the Willamette Iron Works in Portland, is at the Occidental.

The sale of season tickets for the sixteen performances to be given by the Coquelin-Hading Company at the Baldwin theater reaching $7000 by 6 o'clock. The sale of tickets for the Bernhardt season was not nearly as large as the present sale.

E. B. McFarland and wife, of The Dalles, Oregon, Henry Sanders and two daughters, of Port Townsend, and B. K. Moore and wife are at the Pleasanton.

The State of California arrived from Portland and Astoria twenty-four hours late, on account of rough weather.

Daniel Gallagher left Oakland some few weeks since for Seattle, where he is said to reside at present. His wife began a divorce suit against him, and a few days ago he filed an appearance. He was, however, too late, for the time had expired and testimony in the case had been taken before the court commissioner, and to-day Lucinda Gallagher was granted a divorce from him on the grounds of infidelity.

Walked Overboard and Perished.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—While the British ship City of Athens, Capt. Morrison, lying at the Folsom Saturday, was discharging coal, a number of the crew went ashore. Yesterday morning the watchman of the vessel observed a man running at a rapid rate down the wharf toward the vessel, and despite warning cries the man walked over the string piece into the bay. The watchman gave the alarm "Man overboard!" and lights were procured and a search was made. Wilkinson, chief mate, found a cap belonging to John Muldowney, cook of the ship, lying on a pile fender, and as the cook did not make his appearance this morning, it is believed it was he who fell overboard and was drowned. The body has not been recovered, though a search has been made. Muldowney was a native of Ireland, about 40 years of age, and leaves a widow and six children.

Receiver Dyer Refused to Answer.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 10.—The hearing on the action alleging that Receiver Dyer and counsel collected exorbitant fees, etc., in the matter of the escheated Mormon church property was begun to-day. Receiver Dyer refused, under the advice of counsel, to answer most of the questions put. The examination was therefore closed, and the situation will be reported to the supreme court when it meets in January.

An Election Contest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The papers in the election contest of Chesley K. Bonestell, the defeated candidate on the republican ticket for the superior bench, against Walter H. Levy (dem.), who received a majority of 296 votes, were filed to-day. He alleges fraud on the part of the election officers, and declares that errors existed in the canvass of votes to the extent of more than 887 votes in favor of Judge Levy.

Insolvent Debtors.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—John H. Arnold and H. H. Pearson, formerly proprietors of the Baldwin hotel, filed a petition in insolvency to-day. Their liabilities are over $70,000; no assets. The largest creditors are: E. J. Baldwin, $16,400; J. H. White $10,419; Oregon Improvement Company, $5712; S. Salomon, $6317.

Three Swindlers Sentenced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Judge Lawlor this afternoon sentenced Jacob Rosenheim alias "Sleepy Jake," Rosando Sanches and Fernando Newman, the three men who attempted to swindle Irvin Baruch by means of a bogus money-making machine, to a year's imprisonment each in the county jail, and each to pay a fine of $1000 or suffer an extra thousand days' imprisonment.

A FATAL COLLISION.

Mrs. T. B. Wilcox of Portland Killed at Puyallup.

AN ENGINEER MORTALLY INJURED.

A Freight Train Dashed Into the Passenger Train, While It Was Standing at the Station—The Responsibility.

PUYALLUP, W. T., Dec. 10.—At 8:10 o'clock this morning the passenger train from Tacoma to Seattle, standing on the main track here, having but just arrived, was run into from the rear by way freight train No. 18, of thirteen cars. Engineer Doane. The freight engine crashed ten feet into the Pullman "Mandan." Mrs. T. B. Wilcox of Portland, on a pleasure trip with her husband, was in the Pullman dressing room and was fatally scalded by escaping steam. Another lady had her ankle sprained by jumping from the car. The Seattle train was shot ahead eighty-seven feet by the force of the collision. Engineer Doane was caught between the cab and tender and is not expected to live. The morning was very foggy and the rails slippery, but the freight certainly was running too fast. The Pullman, engine and one freight car were badly wrecked.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

The Blame Seems to Rest Upon the Unfortunate Engineer.

TACOMA, Dec. 10.—A frightful accident occurred at Puyallup station, on the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific, at about 8 o'clock this morning, resulting in the instant death of Mrs. Theodore B. Wilcox, of Portland, and the probable fatal injury of engineer John Doane. Miss Jennie Leek, a passenger, had her ankle badly sprained but received no serious injuries. Mrs. Wilcox's husband is vice president of Ladd & Tilton's bank of Portland, Oregon. She was the youngest daughter of Judge Dangerfield of San Francisco.

The regular passenger train for Seattle left here on time at 7:15 this morning, followed by freight train No. 8. The passenger made its regular stop at Puyallup station, and five minutes later the freight came crashing into the rear coach at a speed of fifteen miles per hour.

The blame seems to rest with engineer Doane, who is a new man and it is said inexperienced. The freight, instead of following the passenger so close, should have been twenty minutes behind her.

At the railroad office the foregoing facts were substantiated, with the following additional particulars: The passenger train consisted of one baggage car, two day coaches and a sleeper. At the time of the accident Mrs. Wilcox was in the ladies' toilet room, at the rear of the sleeper, and met her death by being scalded.

The officials have not yet placed the responsibility, not wishing to make a hasty judgment, but a thorough investigation will be made. It is said in Doane's favor that at the time of the accident there was a dense fog. Superintendent Horner, with a special train, left for the scene of the disaster immediately upon receipt of the news here.

The remains of Mrs. Wilcox were brought to this city on a special this afternoon, accompanied by her husband, who is completely broken down by the sad event. Miss Leek was taken care of by friends at Puyallup. Engineer Doane was conveyed to his home in this city, and at a late hour it was said his condition was slightly improved, though the physician will not permit any one to see him.

THE BODY BROUGHT TO PORTLAND.

An Inquest Held at Puyallup—The Unfortunate Lady's Family.

The special train bearing the remains of Mrs. Wilcox arrived at the Northern Pacific depot at 10:35 last night, where they were met by friends of the family and escorted to the residence of Mr. Wilcox at 311 Yamhill street. The body had been previously encased in a casket at Puyallup, where an inquest was held, resulting in a verdict of instantaneous death from the collision. The remains were at once placed in charge of DeLin & Holman.

Lyda Dangerfield Wilcox was the only daughter of Judge Dangerfield of San Francisco, who died on the bench during a session of his court in that city some years ago. She was born on the 8th of June, 1862, being thus in her 27th year. Six years ago she was married to Mr. T. B. Wilcox of this city, vice-president of the Portland Flouring Mills.

Mrs. Wilcox leaves to mourn her loss her husband and her son, Raymond Burney Wilcox, now a few days more than 4 years old, and a host of friends who will regret the sudden close and tragic ending of a lovely Christian life. She was a member of Trinity Episcopal church of this city.

The sad news was telegraphed to her mother and brother in San Francisco, the latter of whom left on last night's Oregon express from that city. Mrs. Dangerfield is in feeble health and unable to come.

The remains will probably be interred Wednesday or Thursday at Riverview cemetery. It was a sad home-coming for a trip which was intended to be one of pleasure.

FROM WALLA WALLA.

The Summerville Woman Very Ill—Attempt to Commit Suicide—Etc.

WALLA WALLA, Dec. 10.—Sheriff Bowles returned this morning from Union, without the Summerville woman, she being too ill to move. Her condition is such that she may not recover.

The man Williams, arrested here lately for the murder of a Wood river miner, has been turned over to the military here as a deserter, the Idaho authorities not wanting him.

The O., R. & N. Co. have reduced rates on the lumber in the territory to 5 cents a mile.

The interest that has been awakened by the Moody meetings continues under the lead of Messrs. Studd and Burk. The programme provides for the continuance of the meetings until Christmas.

At Wallula late last week Bud Johnson went to a drug store and bought laudanum, and drank it with suicidal intent. He was immediately taken in charge, and his life saved by prompt medical aid. Domestic trouble and drink were the causes.

The Riparia railroad bridge is ready for the iron. Most of the workmen have been discharged, and work will be suspended until spring.

The end of the O. & W. T. track is only five miles from town this evening. The headquarters will be moved from Wallula to handsome offices in the Pine block Monday.

The Steam Laundry Association, with a capital of $2500 formed a permanent organization to-day. D. W. Small is president, M. McCarthy secretary and treasurer, and Henry Kelling, W. P. Winans, A. Rosenour, W. A. Kelly, J. F. McLean, George H. Southerland and E. Smith as directors.

FROM ELLENSBURG.

Inviting a Convention Upon the Territory's Admission—City Election.

ELLENSBURG, W. T., Dec. 10.—Spokane Falls citizens in mass meeting on the question of admission, having suggested that a convention of delegates from all the counties in Washington territory be held at Ellensburg, W. R. Abrams, president of the Ellensburg board of trade, sent the following to-day to the mayor and representative citizens of Spokane:

To Hons. J. Hoover, L. B. Nash and others—The board of trade and citizens of Ellensburg who are alive to the question of the admission of Washington, acting upon the suggestion made at the mass meeting of the citizens of Spokane, extend a cordial invitation of all counties in the territory to hold an admission convention in Ellensburg early in January. Suitable rooms and every convenience will be accorded delegates.

Mayor Jackson also sent a similar invitation.

CITY ELECTION.

At the city election to-day the ticket headed by W. R. Abrams was mainly victorious. About 500 votes were cast and the contest was animated.

FROM SPOKANE FALLS.

Mary Larkin Run Away From a Brutal Father—A Soldier's Suicide.

SPOKANE FALLS, Dec. 10.—Mary Larkin is found. Hers is a pitiful story and full of sad and bitter experience for one of such tender years. She is now in good hands with the sisters at the hospital. Her father treated her shamefully, kicking and otherwise abusing her. Friday he went away and left her alone in the house, but neglected to lock her in as he usually did. She embraced the opportunity to escape, and went to the house of Mrs. Moriere, across the street. She would not return to her father as she feared his brutal treatment. The story of parties carrying her away in a buggy was told to put her father on the wrong scent.

Mary remained with her benefactress until found to-day by the relief committee of the Ladies' Benevolent Society. The ladies at once made provision for the child's safe keeping at the sisters' hospital, and policeman Lewis took her from Mrs. Moriere's to the kindly shelter of the sisters, where she now is. The ladies of the committee directed that no one should see her, consequently when the father called at the hospital he was not permitted to go near the child. He claimed that he wanted to take her back to her mother.

Mrs. Allen, of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, telegraphed Mary's mother, in Pekin, Ill., asking her what should be done in the matter and telling her that in case she was not in a position to take her daughter, the society would place the girl in a convent. The father is opposed to this plan and said that she would take his daughter by force.

The girl tells a shocking story of the treatment she was compelled to submit to and says she never wants to see her father again.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.

A soldier named Mussy committed suicide at Fort Sherman on Saturday night by shooting himself. He had been ill for some time, and despondency arising from this source is assigned as the cause of the act. Mussy escaped from the hospital, and going to a remote portion of the fort grounds blew out his brains with a carbine. Deceased was an inmate of the Sacred Heart hospital in this city at one time. He was a young man, about 28 years old.

TERMINAL FACILITIES.

An Important Lease and Contract Executed At Seattle.

SEATTLE, W. T., Dec. 10.—A lease and contract was entered into to-day between the Puget Sound Shore Railroad and the Seattle Transfer Company, by which the latter agreed to erect for the railroad terminal facilities in this city along the line of track between Second and Eighth streets. Three warehouses, each 260 feet in length, by 100 in width, will be constructed, besides stables for the use of the transfer company, and stockyards. By the terms of the agreement, the transfer company becomes agent of the railroad in the handling of freight in Seattle, and will secure its compensation by receiving the usual charges for storage, and in doing such drayage business as will naturally drift in its way. The rights of all shippers, consignees, and truckmen, other than those connected with the transfer company, are carefully preserved by the terms of the contract. Work on the warehouses will begin immediately and will be finished in ninety days, when it is likely that the present depot and offices of the company, located at the foot of Main street, will also be removed to the new location. The total cost of the improvement will be $75,000. The arrangement has received the sanction of Henry Villard, to whom the lease and contract was about two weeks since submitted.

Quite a number of merchants of the city, who have for the past several years been put to great inconvenience by the present utterly inadequate depot facilities of the road, were also consulted in regard to the proposed agreement, and as consummated it received their full approval. They feel that it will be for the best interests of the company and for the business men of this city.

The term of the lease and contract is ten years, when it may be renewed, the warehouses purchased by the railroad, or such other disposition as may be agreed upon will be made of the buildings.

KATE PUTNAM ILL.

She is Compelled to Cancel Her Engagement at Tacoma.

TACOMA, Dec. 10.—"Owing to the illness of Miss Putnam there will be no performance to-night," is posted on the Alpha opera house door. Miss Katie Putnam is seriously ill at The Tacoma, and it is not known whether or not she will be well enough to fill her engagements at Seattle and Portland. Most of the reserved seats were taken for to-night and many not hearing of Miss Putnam's indisposition met their disappointment at the opera house door.

FROM OLYMPIA.

Steamer Fleetwood Resumes Trips—Ladies' Benevolent Association.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Dec. 10.—The steamer Fleetwood arrived from Seattle last night and will resume her trips to Sound ports to-morrow. She has been thoroughly overhauled and renovated, and is now in excellent condition.

A ladies' benevolent association was organized here to-day to provide for the poor of this city.

THE ROSENBROCK MURDER.

Policeman Thompson Positively Identified as the Murderer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The inquest in the case of C. C. Rosenbrock, killed on Morton street Wednesday evening, was given to the jury this afternoon. A large number of persons who witnessed the tragedy were examined, but only one would identify Policeman Thompson (who is in custody with Pugh, an ex-policeman, charged with murder) as the man who fired the shot. Charles Harris, a hackman, positively identified Thompson as the man who fired at Rosenbrock. He was sitting on his hack and saw the affair from the first. Rosenbrock knocked Thompson down dragging him away from the woman he was beating. Thompson then sprang to his feet and fired, following him up. The jury, after an hour's deliberation, charged Thompson with the murder. They also charged Pugh with being an accessory. Some did not think they had a legal right to do this, and that part of the verdict was crossed off.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The Oregon & California Offices—The Golden Gate Special.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—General Manager Towne of the Southern Pacific railroad said to-day, when asked about the changes to be made in the Oregon & California offices, "In changing the headquarters of the property to this city we will not bring down many men. Our auditors are now up there working on this matter. I can't tell exactly when they will get through."

The reported changes in the Union Pacific offices in this city do not seem to have any foundation. W. H. Holcomb, vice-president of the Union Pacific, has been in the city since Saturday, and nothing has been said about it.

The railroad companies interested in the "Golden Gate special" will lose something like $3000 on the initial trip. The train brought out five people and took back six, being an increase of 20 per cent. in their business.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE TROUBLE IN SAMOA

Senator Frye Severely Assails Bayard's Diplomacy.

OUR COUNTRY MADE A BIG BULLY.

But When Germany Cracks the Diplomatic Whip We Are Very Meek—A Review of the Rebellion and Its Consequences.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Among the documents presented were the following: From the secretary of the interior, in response to a resolution recently offered by Dawes, requesting information as to alleged outrages and restraints of liberty practiced against Indian women in Alaska. The secretary says the department has no information on the subject except newspaper reports of uncertain value. He intimates that the stories have risen from the highly imaginary power visual lens of travelers.

Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, reported a resolution (which was agreed to) calling on the attorney-general for information concerning the execution of the act of the 3d of March, 1887, in reference to bigamy; also to report the names of all United States officers who have had any connection with such execution, in what capacity, and what compensation has been claimed or received by them. He says it is stated that the act declared confiscated property of the church of Latter-Day Saints; that, as was stated, the judge in Utah had appointed the marshal of that territory receiver of such property; that the marshal had employed as his private and personal counsel in the receivership the district attorney of the United States; that some of the property had been sold and a fund opened; that enormous and exorbitant allowances were demanded for the services of the receiver and his counsel, and that the school board, for whose benefit the property had been forfeited had been obliged to employ private counsel to resist such demands.

THE TROUBLE IN SAMOA.

Frye offered a resolution instructing the committee on foreign affairs to inquire into the condition of affairs at the Samoan Islands, as to the interests and rights of American residents there are affected; the relations of the United States to the islands, and her obligations under existing treaties; the necessity of maintaining the neutrality or independence of the islands; what steps have been taken in that regard by the United States government, and what action, if any, should be had thereon to accompany the resolution. Whether the government of the United States, under the treaties of jurisdiction, should interfere in matters which concerned the islands in the Pacific ocean, and whether it should treat with these European powers, whose foreign affairs are governed by the executive entirely without the intervention of the legislative or other popular branches of government, was a question to be determined by the legislative power of the United States. There was certainly no power lodged in the executive, or in any of the executive departments, to commit the government to a policy that involved an assertion of physical force or interference in matters of this kind without legislation by congress. So that it seems to him that if such a policy was to be inaugurated it might as well be discussed on the resolution offered by the senator from Maine as in any other way, or at any other time. He simply wanted to enter his caveat against the criticism with which that senator had accompanied his resolution. The state department could not, without the most flagrant usurpation, pretend to commit the government or the people of the United States to a policy which was antagonized all its former traditions and history.

THE TARIFF BILL.

At 1 o'clock the senate resumed consideration of the tariff bill, the pending question being Harris's amendment to reduce the duty of "beams, girders, joists and all structural shapes of iron or steel," from one and one-tenth cents per pound to six-tenths of a cent. The amendment was advocated by Reagan, but, as McPherson desired to offer amendments at the beginning of the metal schedule, Harris temporarily withdrew his amendment.

McPherson thereupon moved to amend paragraph 120, as to iron in pigs, etc., by reducing the duty from three-tenths of a cent per pound to $4 a ton; rejected—ayes 20, noes 22. Mr. Plumb voted with the republicans, in the negative.

McPherson moved to amend the proviso referring to iron bars, blooms, or billets, in which charcoal is used as fuel, by reducing the duty from $22 per ton to $20; rejected—ayes 23, noes 22.

McPherson moved to reduce the duty on cast iron pipe from nine-tenths of a cent per pound to six-tenths of a cent. He stated that the cast iron pipe industry had formed a trust, under which the price was the foreign cost, plus the duty and all expenses. The amendment was rejected—ayes 19, noes 24.

These votes being all strictly partisan, McPherson intimated that it seemed as if all opposition to the bill might as well cease.

Allison replied.

"Then," said McPherson, "we are to understand, I suppose, that the manufacturers of iron pipe may appear before the committee of the senate, and fix any rate they choose on their production. There is an absolutely prohibitory duty of $22 40 per ton. I move to reduce it to eight-tenths of a cent per pound."

The amendment was rejected—ayes 21, noes 23.

McPherson then moved to reduce the rate on anvils (paragraph 126) from 2 to 1½ cents per pound. Rejected.

McPherson moved to reduce the rate on iron and steel anchors, etc., (paragraph 127) from 1 9-10 cents per pound to 1¼ cents. Rejected.

CHARGES OF REMISSNESS.

McPherson alluded to criticisms in the press on the democratic senators for their remissness in opposing the substitute and exposing its weak points, and he explained that the substitute had been arranged by the republican senators of the committee on finance, and that the democratic senators knew nothing about it, except from cursory reading just before it was reported. In his opinion, if it were to become a law, it would bankrupt the whole country in less than five years, and he moved that consideration be postponed until the 10th of January.

Mr. Dawes asked, satirically, whether the senator from New Jersey was not apprehensive that disaster might come to the country from the treasury surplus if the matter was delayed.

After some further remarks of a political nature, McPherson withdrew his motion. He then moved to reduce the rate on axles, etc., (paragraph 128) from 2 cents to 1 cent per pound. Rejected.

Harris renewed his amendment to reduce the duty on beams, girders, joists, angles, etc., from 1 1-10 cents a pound to 6-10 of a cent.

Vest argued in support of the amendment, and said there was no item in the bill on which the two parties could better join issue than this one. He spoke of Carnegie's profit on 30,000 tons of steel beams manufactured one year, amounting to a million dollars, and described the steel trust in this country as one "hoary with age." How long, he asked, was that trust to exist.

PLAIN TALK BY SHERMAN.

Sherman desired to state, once for all, the ground of his several votes on the bill, because it was neither a matter of pleasure to the senate, nor a matter of public utility, to waste time in repeating, over and over again, the same argument on the different clauses of the bill. Understanding the bills to represent the general sentiment of the democratic party, while the senate substitute has been carried before the people of the United States, and there debated, advocated and supported by the republican party. One bill looked to tariff for revenue only, the other to tariff for protection. The one and one-tenth cents per pound sought to be taken off high class cotton articles, but it had been fixed upon by the finance committee as a fair average rate. As to Carnegie's monopoly, he (Sherman) knew nothing about it, except that Carnegie had been the first in this country to apply the continuous process in the manufacture of steel beams. Carnegie, he presumed, had patented what he could not be taken away from him, but they would soon expire. The time was not far distant when all structural forms of steel and iron would be multiplied to an amazing extent, and would be produced cheaper and cheaper by the offer of inducements to manufacturers to enter into business. That was one of the objects of the proposed rate of duty. As regards trusts, he looked on them as one of the most dangerous and public inventions of men, and was in favor of breaking them up, but the only way to break them down was by inviting competition. If that was not sufficient, he was willing to go to the extent of proposing a law to prevent and punish them. He thought it better to leave the details of the bill to the committee which framed it, unless there was some palpable error which ought to be corrected. He asked his democratic friends to abide by the judgment of the people on the question; that judgment had been in favor of American industry.

At the conclusion of Sherman's remarks, and while speaking to a vote on the pending amendment, the senate adjourned.

THE BIRMINGHAM TRAGEDY.

The Governor Urged to Visit the Scene—Funeral of the Victims.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 10.—The coroner's inquest is endeavoring to get to the bottom facts in Saturday night's massacre. The excitement still runs very high. People are divided over the action of the officers. One very remarkable feature is that nearly every man killed was shot in the back, showing that the crowd turned around when being fired upon.

Several funerals will take place this afternoon.

The lake is being drained in search for little Ida Hawes's body. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of which Hawes is a member, telegraphed that they had engaged a detective to work up the case. They believe Hawes is innocent, and that a colored woman, Fannie Briant, and Albert Patterson murdered and robbed Mrs. Hawes, and then killed the children.

It is reported that Hawes has made a full confession of his crime.

In addition to the injured whose names were given last night, there are a large number of people who received slight but not disabling wounds, and are therefore not reported at the hospital.

Certain prominent officials in the city have telegraphed Gov. Seay that they consider it necessary for him to be here, and have asked him to come at once. The governor will, no doubt, investigate the situation personally and make arrangements for the removal of Hawes and Sheriff Smith, or for the relief of the soldiers. Many telegrams concerning the situation passed to-day between Gov. Seay and the authorities, but it is not probable that Gov. Seay's order to dismiss the troops will be given until Coroner Babbitt, now acting sheriff, says they are no longer needed.

The funeral of Postmaster Throckmorton and other victims took place this afternoon with impressive ceremonies.

Sheriff Smith still repeats the statement that he did not give the word to fire until shots were fired on the outside, and that at least a dozen shots had been fired by the crowd before a single officer fired.

THE GOVERNOR'S ARRIVAL.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 10.—A special to the *American* from Birmingham, Ala., says: Gov. Seay arrived here at 11:30 last night and is now in conference with Col. Jones. It is expected a report will be made to the governor this morning.

OTHER CAPITAL NEWS.

The House Passes Two of the Appropriation Bills.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

It Appropriates a Quarter of a Million for the Columbia—The Proposed New Naval Station—Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Under the call of states, a large number of bills were introduced.

When Indiana was reached, Holman asked for the immediate consideration of a resolution which he offered, reciting the published charges of the use of large sums of money to corruptly influence the general elections, and directing the judiciary committee to investigate and report by bill or otherwise.

Dingley, of Maine, suggested an amendment, empowering the committee specially to inquire whether United States officials had contributed to a campaign fund.

Holman declined to accept the amendment.

A demand for the regular order operated as an objection to the resolution, which was then referred to the committee on judiciary.

The house went into committee of the whole on the District of Columbia, appropriation bill.

The District of Columbia bill was laid aside, after a short debate, with a favorable report to the house, and the committee proceeded to consider the pension appropriation bill. This occasioned no debate, and the committee rose. Bates bills were passed, and the house adjourned.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Among the bills introduced in the house during the morning hour were the following:

By Van Bever of California, to establish a port of delivery at Los Angeles; also to establish a port of entry at Santa Barbara; also appropriating $200,000 for improvement at San Diego harbor.

By Morrow of California, to establish lighthouses at the following stations on the Pacific coast: At Point Gorda, twelve miles south of Cape Mendocino, at a cost not to exceed $40,000; at Point Buchon, eight miles north of Port Harford, $33,000; at Point Arguillo, twelve miles north of Point Conception, $35,000; at Deadman island, at the entrance to the harbor of San Pedro, $5000; at the east end of Anacapa island, $25,000, and on San Miguel island, west end of Santa Barbara channel, $25,000.

By Morse of Massachusetts, to repeal the interstate commerce law.

By MacDonald of Minnesota, for a constitutional convention in the territory of North Dakota.

By Chapman of Michigan, providing for the construction of armed cruisers; also for the construction of fortifications for San Francisco and other ports.

By T. J. Campbell, providing a grade of lieutenant-general in the U. S. army.

By Dubois, Idaho, for the admission of the state of Idaho.

By McAdoo, New Jersey, proposing a constitutional amendment providing for uniformity as to the day for choosing presidential electors, and forbidding voting for any other officers save representatives in congress on that day.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

It Gives the Columbia River a Quarter of a Million.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The river and harbor bill has been completed by the committee, and will be reported to the house early this week. It appropriates in round numbers $12,000,000.

The amounts appropriated for various improvements have been, in general, one-third of the amount estimated by the chief of engineers as the sum which could be profitably expended in the work during the fiscal year. This rule, however, has been departed from in many cases where circumstances required it. The exact amounts appropriated for special localities cannot be given to-night, but approximate estimates include the following: Improving the Missouri river, $375,000; Columbia river, Oregon, $250,000; Oakland harbor, California, $150,000; Yaquina bay, $100,000; Coose bay, Cal., $65,000; Humboldt, $65,000.

THE NEW NAVAL STATION.

Indications That It Will Be Built on Puget Sound.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The board appointed to select a site for a naval station on the Northwest coast will start West at once, to examine the country for the best location. The naval preparations of the English at Esquimalt, B. C., have impressed upon the officers of the United States navy the necessity of immediate and adequate counter defenses. In regard to the value of the English dockyard at Esquimalt, B. C., it presents no inducement in regard to the United States, and the other in regard to the control of the Pacific ocean. It is about eighteen miles from Fort Angeles and San Juan island No. 2, and about thirty miles from the entrance of Puget sound. These places could be seized at once by a naval force issuing from Esquimalt harbor, and thus would go one of the most valuable coal and mineral districts on the Pacific coast, and the most valuable region for naval material existing anywhere on the coast of the United States.

As to its importance as a base of operations against San Francisco, the Columbia river and Pacific coast generally, an English military officer, Capt. Colomb, in 1879, in advocating the enlargement of its resources and its fortifications, says: "Our power of keeping the seas in the North Pacific rests entirely and exclusively on our ability to secure British Columbia against all attacks. About as near Australia as Mare Island, it would be an outmark against the steady advance of Russia, which sooner or later will shift the real Eastern question from the Mediterranean to the Pacific, and it would hold a pistol to the head of San Francisco."

Lieutenant Commander C. H. Stockton, who is a member of the commission, says: "If there should be any skepticism about the correspondence in the Pacific, I can call attention to the fact that the three unfilled ports of Hong Kong, Sydney and Esquimalt furnish well equipped sources of supply, repair and docking for the naval fleets that already center there. The Fiji island are an English colony, while our coaling stations in the Pacific are in every way unworthy of the name and would be useless for us in war. On the shores of Puget sound there should be placed a naval station; First, on account of the great raw material resources for naval purposes existing there; second, for a source of supply, refitting and repair for vessels engaged in police protection and defense of the coast and waters of the United States reaching from Oregon to Alaska; and third, as a fortified naval station to counteract the menacing attitude of the English station at Esquimalt near by, intended to be a military thorn in our side like Ha ifax, or Bermuda, on the Atlantic."

A DISSATISFIED DEMOCRAT.

A Civil Service Commissioner Disagrees with the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Judge Edgerton of Indiana, chairman of the civil service commission, left Washington to-day for home. He said before leaving that he had handed his resignation to the president. Certain it is that he is dissatisfied with the manner in which the president allowed the republican end of the commission, with the help of Oberly, to bind the public service to the civil service law. The president's order bringing the railway mail service within the provisions of civil service was the last straw.

IMPORTANT NOMINATIONS.

The President Sends a Long List to the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The president today sent to the senate the appointment of Terry Belmont to be minister to Spain.

The president also sent the following nominations to the senate: Judges of probate in Utah, James A. Melville, Millard county; John Houston, Garfield county; Francis A. Hammond, San Juan county; Wm. T. Stewart, Kansas county; Thomas S. Watson, Wasatch county; E. W. Grass, Weber county; Wm. C. McGregg, Iron county; Samuel Francis, Morgan county; James A. Stark, Piute county. John J. Speight, Michigan, assistant commissioner of Indian affairs; Samuel Rutling, New York, superintendent of Indian schools. Lorimer [illegible], patent attorney, [illegible]. Drew [illegible].

Vandever, Indiana, to the Navajo agency in New Mexico. Capt. Peter D. Vroom, Third cavalry, inspector general, with the rank of major; Capt. Edward Hunter, First cavalry, judge advocate, with the rank of major; First Lieut. Robert Craig, Fourth artillery, first quartermaster, with the rank of captain; Capt. Douglas M. Scott, First infantry, commissary of subsistence, with rank of captain; First Lieut. Charles Bird, Third infantry, commissary of subsistence, with the rank of captain; Wm. Joseph Larkin, of Illinois, post chaplain.

THE HAYTIAN TROUBLE.

Admiral Luce Instructed to Seize the Vessel By Force, If Necessary.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—There are no new developments in regard to the difficulty with Hayti. Sailing orders have been issued for the Galena, and forwarded to Admiral Luce, together with full instructions for conducting the expedition. Admiral Luce is instructed to demand the release of the Haytien Republic, and in case his demand is not complied with he is ordered to seize the steamer by force of arms. The Galena is expected to sail to-morrow.

THE GALENA'S SAILING ORDERS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The United States ship Galena received her sailing orders at the Brooklyn navy yard to-day. The sealed orders will not be opened until after Sandy Hook is passed. It is generally believed, however, that the Galena will proceed direct to Port-au-Prince.

WASHINGTON NEWS ITEMS.

Washington Notes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Reporter Harriss to-day swore out a warrant charging Representative Martin of Texas with assault and battery.

The senate committee on public lands today reported back Berry's bill to allow persons who have abandoned or relinquished homes end entries to make another entry, with minor amendments and a favorable recommendation.

Representative Cutchwaite to-day offered a resolution setting aside January 8 and 9 next for consideration of the Union Pacific funding bill. It went to the committee on rules.

Senator Farwell to-day by request introduced a bill providing that instead of the amounts now paid, the salaries of the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court of the United States shall be as follows: Chief Justice, $20,500; each associate justice, $20,000.

To Punish Election Crimes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—A bill was introduced in the house to-day by Howard of Indiana punishing crimes against the elective franchise. It makes it unlawful for any person to accept money or other valuable consideration for his vote at any election for representative in congress. The payment of money for the vote of any person at such election is also declared unlawful. A person violating either of these provisions shall, upon conviction, be disfranchised for a period of not less than six nor more than ten years, and for such period shall be disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States provided, that in all prosecutions under this act against a person charged with having been bribed, the accused may, with the consent of the prosecuting attorney, be exempted from prosecution on making known the person offering the bribe.

The Possibility of an Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Diverse opinions are expressed by congressmen as to the possibility of an extra session of congress. Representative Reed of Maine holds to the belief that the republicans will have a majority of five in the next house, and immediate organization will not be necessary to obtain control of the machinery of legislation. If, however, by any means, the republican majority be reduced, and the democrats should elect the speaker, it is a question whether the speaker could be unseated again if the republicans regain their majority. Filibustering would probably have to be resorted to to prevent this happening, until the vacancy that might occur could be filled.

The United States Has Jurisdiction.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The report of the chief of engineers, in response to a resolution of inquiry concerning the jurisdiction of the United States in the fields between Lakes Huron and Erie, was transmitted to the senate to-day by Secretary Endicott. The report states that such a small portion of the canal lies on the Canadian side of the line as to give the United States complete jurisdiction.

The Alleged Alaska Outrages.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The secretary of the interior has transmitted to the governor of Alaska a copy of the charges concerning outrages upon Indians of that territory, together with the senate resolution on the subject, with a request that he will furnish all the information possible bearing on the question.

To Bridge Young's Bay.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Representative Hermann to-day introduced a bill to grant the Astoria & South Coast Railway Company the right to erect a bridge over Young's bay Oregon.

To Pension Mrs. Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The house committee on invalid pensions, has authorized a favorable report on the senate bill, granting a pension of $5000 to the widow of General Sheridan.

Death of Admiral Leroy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Rear Admiral Leroy died at 1:40 P. M.

THE HINROSS DIVORCE CASE.

The Musician's Home Shown to Have Been a Hell on Earth.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Mrs W. H. Kinross wife of the musician, who has sued her for divorce, has filed an answer to his complaint. She denies all the allegations in her husband's complaint specifically. She asserts that she is not intemperate, and that she has never been disqualified from performing the duties of a wife, or from attending to her business affairs from reason of the use of intoxicating liquors. She asserts that she is not querulous, irritable or quarrelsome from the use of intoxicating liquors, or from any other reason, and she says that she has never caused her husband any mental anguish by her actions. She further denies that she has been guilty of cruelty toward her husband, and denies that he has conducted himself as a true husband. She says that she never called her husband a cur, except on one or two occasions, when he had been insulting her and abusing her by striking her and calling her bad names. At no time during her marriage has she called him a cur or brute, except when she was provoked by ill-treatment by plaintiff. She says that she did once strike him with a poker, but that was because he first struck her with his hand with great force. Mrs. Kinross admits that she charged her husband with marital infidelity, but she only did so because she had information that led her to believe it, but she did not cause such reports to be circulated. She concludes by asserting that he has treated her cruelly and asking that she receive divorce.

THE REFINERY COMES TO TERMS.

It Pays $62,000 Additional Duty, and the Cargo Will Be Released.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—The U. S. appraiser has reported in the matter of 3800 tons of Java sugar consigned to the American refinery, and which was seized, together with the steamer Westmeath on Saturday, that after fifteen experiments he had found that the sugar had been artificially colored, and that instead of being below Dutch standard No. 13, as represented, should be classed between grades Nos. 13 and 16, Dutch standard, which pays duty of 2½ cents per pound. In accordance with this finding, the refinery company to-day paid $62,466 additional duty, and as it cannot be shown that the refinery is at fault, Collector Hager states that the cargo will be released, but will be sampled frequently while the vessel is unloading.

DEATH FROM ASPHYXIATION.

A Prominent Grocer of San Francisco Leaves His Gas Turned On.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Jacob L. Lang, grocer, was found dead on the floor of his room this morning, from asphyxiation. Lang had been in the habit of sleeping in a large arm chair. The gas jet was found partly turned on, and as the night was cold it is supposed he, while asleep, turned on the gas to warm the room, and the fumes overcame him. [illegible] account for the manner in which the gas was turned on, as they could find no key to the [illegible].

IS IT ANARCHY'S WORK

A Terrific Explosion at Chicago Followed by Fire.

A NUMBER OF WORKMEN KILLED

An Attempt Made, Earlier in the Day, in the Same City, to Wreck a Distillery—A Reward of $25,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—An explosion occurred at the oatmeal mills at the corner of Halstead and Fulton streets, at 2 o'clock this morning and the building is now burning. It is reported at the police station that several lives were lost. Particulars will be obtained soon.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

3:40 A. M.—Shortly before 2 o'clock this morning an explosion took place in Oliver's oatmeal mills, a three-story brick building on Halstead street, near Fulton. The mill was surrounded by a number of frame buildings, and the roof of the mill was raised in the air and fell upon several of the buildings, crushing them. No lives are known to have been lost, however, outside of the night force employed in the mill. Of these Charles Miller, engineer, and John Smith and Ernest Coster, millers, are known to be in the ruins. John Holmes, another miller, was blown out of the second story into the street, and picked up fatally injured.

The fire which ensued lasted an hour. The greatest damage next to the building itself will be in the destruction of window glass in the vicinity. The entire fronts of buildings for blocks on either side of the mills are cracked and windows broken. A rough estimate places the loss at $100,000.

MORE DYNAMITE.

An Attempt Made to Destroy a Distillery in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—At 6 o'clock this morning an attempt was made to destroy Shufeldt & Co.'s distillery in the northern part of the city by dynamite. Enough facts are not yet known to justify a conclusion as to whether it was the work of anarchists or some one who has a personal grievance against Shufeldt. At the hour mentioned the neighborhood was shaken by a tremendous explosion, shaking the buildings, breaking many panes of glass in surrounding houses and causing the people to rush into the street in great alarm. An investigation showed that a bomb had been thrown, probably from the street, into a detached warehouse used for storing high wines. This building was shattered, the hoops burst off many casks and the heads of some were driven in. Soon after a package wrapped in paper was discovered lying in the street. It contained several sticks of dynamite and fulminating caps. The fuse connected with the package showed evidence of having been lighted, but had gone out prematurely.

A hole about three feet square was torn in the roof. The intention evidently was to throw the bomb through the skylight, underneath which were several vats filled with a highly explosive liquid. Had this exploded, scores of buildings would have been wrecked and 15,000 barrels of whisky in the storehouse would have caused a conflagration. James D. Lynch, one of the proprietors, says he believed the explosion to be the work of the whisky trust, which has frequently threatened vengeance because this company refused to join the trust. He adds that one of the members of the trust came to the distillery shortly after the explosion, but was compelled to leave, being threatened with violence. Fortunately nobody was in the building when the deed was committed and nobody was hurt.

PRINCELY REWARD.

J. D. Lynch, manager of the Schufeldt Company offers a reward of $25 000 to the person who threw the dynamite on his distillery building, for the name of the man who employed him to do the work, or such information as will lead to the detection and arrest of the parties responsible for the outrage. The members of the whisky trust ridicule the idea that the attempt to destroy the property was the work, directly or indirectly, of their organization.

THE NEGRO VOTE.

Thomas H. Watts Says the South Would Be Foolish to Wish a Change.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 10.—The *American* to-morrow will print a long interview with Thomas H. Watts, who was attorney-general of the late Confederacy, on the question of disfranchising the negro. He said in part: "The increased political power which the South acquired by the freedom of the negroes ought never to be relinquished. There is no policy of the South which demands it or makes it desirable. If intelligence is superior to ignorance, or brain power superior to mere muscle in the policy of state, the South has nothing to fear from the presence of the negro, with an equal right to vote. The Northern states being conquerors in the war, unwittingly increased the political power of the conquered in congress and in the election of presidential electors. That the conquerors should augment the political power of the conquered was never before done in the history of mankind. It was not magnanimity to the conquered, but a vain hope and belief that the slave, when made free, would greatly increase the power of the republican party in congress and the election of president. At all time, which induced such remarkable action. If the Northern states could now mend their work, the folly of which the experience of the last twenty years so fully shows, they would doubtless act promptly and vigorously. Fortunately for the Southern states, the constitution of the United States presents an insuperable barrier to the exercise of such power."

MUST SURRENDER.

The Missouri Rioters Only Recognize the Authority of the State Militia.

BEVIER, Mo., Dec. 10.—When Governor Morehouse arrived, he found the contending factions armed to the teeth, refusing to recognize any authority save the militia. The leaders stated they were not disposed to question the authority of the state, but declined to surrender to the county authorities. Governor Morehouse therefore called out the militia to give the belligerents an opportunity to surrender their arms.

The fire last night was most disastrous, destroying the greater portion of the business section of Bevier. No doubt the conflagration was incendiary, but there is no evidence upon which any one can be convicted. It is understood the militia, under the direction of Governor Morehouse, will disarm both factions and temporarily restore order.

THE TOWN QUIET.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—A *Republic* special from Bevier, Mo., says: The town is quiet, and no trouble is anticipated while the militia remains.

NO ONE KILLED

In the A. & P. Railroad Accident—Queer Actions of the Railroad Officials.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Dec. 10.—The wreck on the A. & P. Saturday evening was at a point called Crockton, in Johnson's canyon, the wildest place on the whole line. The engine jumped the track when near the head of the canyon, approaching the tunnel, and the engine, tender, mail, baggage, express and one emigrant car rolled down the steep and rocky side of the mountain, a distance of 150 feet, and were piled up in a confused mass at the bottom. Most of the other coaches were pulled off the track, but did not go down the hill. The mail agent, F. B. S. Holts, Baggageman Charles Rodemeyer and the engineer and fireman, with a considerable number of passengers, were badly injured, but not one was killed. The company has control of the telegraph line and would not permit anything in regard to the accident to be sent out, consequently no information could be obtained until the arrival of the train this morning.

A WESTERN UNION SUIT.

An Attempt to Prevent the Union Pacific From Canceling a Contract.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 10.—James H Woolworth, solicitor for the Western Union Telegraph Company, this morning filed a suit in equity before the United States circuit court against the Union Pacific Railway Company to prevent them from canceling the contract existing between the two companies, by which the telegraph company operates telegraph lines exclusively along defendant's road.

The suit said: The act passed in congress last August requires the Union Pacific to operate its own telegraph line and it will be done. Of course it will annul prior contracts, so far as the subsidized portion of the road is concerned, but that is a matter for the courts to decide, and the Union Pacific proposes to abide by the law. The case will be called at Leavenworth December 27.

THE BURLINGTON STRIKERS.

Another Attempt Will Be Made to Arrange a Settlement.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—A final attempt will be made in a few days by a committee of the engineers who went on a strike on the Burlington road last February to get the men back to work upon the old terms, or better.

The result of the conference is bound to be important, for if the men cannot get back, the committee has power to renew the efforts made last spring, and declare a general "boycott" on "Q" freight. If this boycott is declared, it is said the switchmen will seek to defeat the engineers and, charge them with treachery in having induced them to strike last spring and then leaving them in the lurch. There are still 400 idle switchmen, and they have had several meetings, at the last of which they appointed a committee to wait on the Burlington officials and ask for restoration to their old places. A reply is expected from Superintendent Dealer.

The general grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is now in Chicago, with the single exception of Chairman Sweeney, who is en route from San Francisco. The feeling is said to be very bitter between the engineers and firemen here, and this has extended to other roads terminating in Chicago. This condition of affairs is said to be yielding a powerful influence against the proposed scheme of a general federation of railway employes which has been discussed for some time.

GAMBLED AWAY HIS WIFE'S MONEY.

The Misfortune of a Portland Couple on Their Wedding Trip.

DENVER, Colo., Dec. 10.—Some time ago in Portland, Or., James A. Weiler married a Miss Clara Meyer, who was the possessor of several thousand dollars. Coming to Denver on a wedding tour, Weiler thought it would be a good plan to increase his wife's fortune at the gaming table, but unfortunately lost all. On hearing it Mrs. Weiler commenced action against the proprietors of the gambling house for the recovery of $3000. After a brief trial the jury to-day brought in a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $2000.

MORTON'S VISIT.

What the Vice-President-Elect Will Ask of Harrison.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The *Mail and Express* (rep.) says, editorially, that Levi P. Morton will request Mr. Harrison to name Thomas C. Platt for the secretaryship of the treasury or the interior, or, failing to secure either one he will request the privilege of naming some other candidate for the treasury or the interior, or the privilege of naming the New York member of the cabinet. It also says this is what takes Morton at this time to Indianapolis.

WHAT DEPEW WANTS.

He Will not Go into the Cabinet but Would Like to go to England.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The *Commercial Advertiser* publishes an interview with Depew in which he states, while he would not accept a position in the cabinet, he would accept the position of minister to England should it be offered to him.

"The ministry," he said, "is an honor. I consider the ministry to England as the greatest honor that could be conferred on an American citizen next to the presidency."

A PLUCKY SHERIFF.

After Receiving Mortal Wounds He Clubs a Cutthroat Into Submission.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 10.—Sheriff Robert Jones of Grant county went to Jerome yesterday to arrest John Fleming, a noted horse thief. The thief got the drop on the officer and shot him through the left arm and again through the abdomen. The plucky sheriff managed to get hold of Fleming, and clubbed him into submission until a deputy arrived to take him. The sheriff will die.

AN ASSESSMENT'S DEATH.

The Democratic Majority in the New Jersey Legislature Reduced to Two.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Elwin F. Short, a member of the legislature from Hudson county, N. J., dropped dead of heart disease yesterday. The death of Mr. Short reduces the democratic majority in the house and senate on joint ballot to two. His death further complicates the United States senatorship contests.

IN A SINKING CONDITION.

A German Steamer That Tried to Run the Haytian Blockade.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Private dispatches received here to-day state that the German steamer Cremorne, plying between Hamburg and Haytian ports, put in at Port-au-Prince on November 25 in a sinking condition. It is supposed the vessel was run into by a Haytian gunboat while endeavoring to run the blockade.

IN NEW ZEALAND.

Arrival at Auckland of the American Baseball Team.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The *World's* copyright cable to Auckland, New Zealand, December 10, says: The Alameda with the American baseball team on board arrived here to-day. The trip was extremely pleasant, and after the first day or two out there was no seasickness. Every one is in good health.

WANTED THE SERVANT GIRL.

And Because He Could Not Have Her, Killed His Employers.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Dec. 10.—William Benson, a farm hand, is under arrest for killing his employer, Jacob Mottweiler and wounding Mrs. Mottweiler, probably fatally, late yesterday on a farm near here. The killing was the result of a quarrel, because Benson wanted to marry the servant girl, Sally Snyder.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS

England Sending Reinforcements Into the Soudan.

THE SITUATION IS ALARMING.

An Englishman Receives a Letter from Harrison Regarding the Latter's Election—Russia and Persia.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The government has ordered the troops now stationed in the Mediterranean, to proceed to Egypt in request for more troops at Suakim. Saturday's reconnoitering in force, it is said, have been instigated by the officers themselves, as the best mode of reaching the untenable attitude.

CAIRO, Dec. 10.—A squadron of the Twentieth hussars will reinforce the troops at Suakim.

THE SITUATION IS SERIOUS.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The Times' Alexandria correspondent says: It is useless to disguise the fact that the reduction of the army of occupation cripples the decision of the nation in the eyes of the foreigners. We must maintain the honor of our flag or else go together. The position is serious. Suakim and on the Southern frontier unless we are prepared to take measures to reassert our power and prestige will be endangered throughout the Moslem world."

OSMAN DIGNA.

SUAKIM, Dec. 10.—Osman Digma is at Handoub and it is said will march in defense of the place in case an attack is made. The Egyptian redoubt was nearly destroyed by the heavy combined fire of the ships and forts. The Arabs replied, but without effect.

GEN. HARRISON'S VICTORY.

It Is Traceable to a Democratic Source, Army.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—President Harrison has written the following letter to Indianapolis to a correspondent here:

Dear Sir: Your letter of November 26 received. I have never known the family history, but will only say, in answer to your inquiry, that it has been stated by some of my relatives who have given to the subject, that your family came from Gen. Thomas Harrison, who was Cromwell's army. I never made any search for evidence. Yours truly, BENJAMIN HARRISON.

PERSIA THREATENED.

The Russian Government Threatens to Take Steps to Occupy Persia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.—At a meeting of the foreign office high military officials urged that an ultimatum be sent to the Persian government warning it that Russia would take steps for the occupation of Persia unless it cancelled the treaty granting Karan country to the English. It is proposed such a course, and advised the government to proceed with moderation.

RUSSIA'S ULTIMATUM.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 10.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: Russia has presented an ultimatum to Teheran regarding the differences between the two countries.

SPAIN'S NEW CABINET.

Sagasta Is Premier and Senor Arsenio Martinez Foreign Minister.

MADRID, Dec. 10.—According to the outline of the proposed cabinet, Senor Armijo will be minister of foreign affairs; Canalejas, of commerce, Alonso, minister of marine, will retain his office; other members will be: Minister of war, Xiqueno, interior; Vanmaseda, finance; Becarra, colonies; Ollero, justice.

The new cabinet is announced, with Sagasta as premier and Senor Arsenio minister of foreign affairs.

The new cabinet is of similar character to the former cabinet, except that it is probable, with a tendency toward concessions to the protectionists.

PARLIAMENT.

A Statement Regarding the Condition of Affairs in Ireland—The Irish Estimates.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Parliament will be prorogued the 24th. In the commons, during the recess, secretary of war, Stanhope, will go to Egypt on a mission from Gen. Grenfell, the object of which is to effect that a steamer would leave Wednesday to convey to Suakim a squadron of the Twentieth Hussars and 300 mounted Welch infantry. This would make a force at Suakim of 6500 men, mostly of Egyptians, against the enemy.

In the debate on the Irish estimates Ellis, member from Nottingham, moved to reduce the vote for the Irish police by £10,000. He protested against the tactics procuring evidence for the purpose of forcing witnesses by threats to appear. Four replied at some length.

After further debate Ellis's motion was rejected.

A GREAT POLITICAL SCHEME.

By Which New Foundland Is to Be Annexed to the United States.

OTTAWA, Dec. 10.—It has been revealed that New Foundland is to be forced into the Dominion by secret agents. It is promised prominent men, Sir William Whiteway, premier, and Emerson, minister of justice, will be bought, the latter by the promise that there by proxy for those who are unwilling openly to be disloyal. Mr. Bond, one of the leaders, will be given the premiership. Sir John Thompson's colleagues were to receive bribes. Sir John Morin was to go into the cabinet. A telegram in regard to a letter to Whiteway, which was intercepted, leaked out, giving the first intimation of the plan. Mr. Bond has been investigated in the Dominion parliament.

A Disastrous Explosion.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 10.—By the explosion of a boiler in Strohl & Hamar's box factory in Trowbridge Ohio, this morning, Thomas Human and Albert Kline were killed and Wallace Strohl and a boy badly injured.

Crushed By a Locomotive.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 10.—The foundry of Dillingworth's steel works, in course of construction, fell in this morning. Seven men were more or less severely injured.

In Quarantine.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The steamer Alsatia arrived this morning, and was put in quarantine. What the nature of the disease on board is, if any, is not learned.

On a Strike.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The engineers of the boats of New York Steam Lighterage & Transportation Company are on a strike against the reduction of wages.

American Federation of Labor.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 10.—The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor meets here to-morrow.

A SUIT AGAINST

Wm. Long, the Cherryv... Again Breathes the A...

Eight Attachment Suits—Wm... Years—

...ssaye will reinforce the ...

...SATION IS RENEWED.

Dec. 10.—The Morning Post's correspondent says: It is ...egnise the fact that the French ... The army of occupation ...tion of the natives as well as ... We must either make ... of carrying on withdraw ... petition is serious, both ...on the Southern frontier ...repared to take energetic ...sert our power. France ...be endangered throughout ...d."

OMAN DUEL.

Dec. 10.—Deserate ... duel ... Swedish with ... Sedan in the trenches ... enemy's ... nearly destroyed to-day ... fire of the ships and ... killed, wounding ... Egyptian ...

...RRISON'S ANCESTRY.

...to be a General in Cromwell's ... Army.

Dec. 10.—President elect Harrison ... the following letter from ... to a correspondent in Kentucky:

...Your letter of November 10 has been ... I have been a student of ... and can only say in response ... that it has been denied ... my relatives who have given ... that our family was ... Virginia ... Tennessee ... Indiana ... Ohio ... I have myself always ... to be a Virginian ... I have myself always ... to be a Virginian ... I have myself always ... to be a Virginian

The Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

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TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday excepted 15c
Daily, per week, delivered, Sunday included 20c

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, DEC. 11.

NOTICE.

After January 1, 1889, single numbers of THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN will be sold at the same price as that charged for the paper upon other days of the week, namely five cents.

STATES NORTH AND SOUTH.

As a means of maintaining a balance of democratic states, and of preventing that pronounced republican ascendency in the senate which probably would follow the creation of new states out of the Western territories, it has been suggested that the old plan of dividing Texas into several states be brought forward now.

Under the joint resolution of congress, by which the annexation of Texas was effected, it was provided that "new states of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to the said state of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said state be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the federal constitution."

Eastern democrats say that if Texas will now consent to the division, and if as many new states shall be created as this agreement would allow, the party would gain eight senators and eight votes in the electoral college, a considerable element that would affect the prospects of republicans will make by admission of the Western territories.

But it does not appear that the Texans are unwilling. They believe that Texas, if it remains a unit, will soon become the second richest and most powerful state in the Union. The Fort Worth *Gazette* appears to express the general sentiment when it says: "Texas is willing to make any reasonable sacrifice for the sake of democracy. It never will fail to give substantial evidence biennially of its devotion to the party. Yet there must be a limit to all things, and Texas draws the line against democratic enmity at the point of voluntary dissolution for the good of the party. If the rest of the Union prefers its present rule, Texas will manage to worry along under it. A gracious Providence has reserved here for its own purposes 265,000 square miles of territory. If the conditions should become intolerable to Democrats elsewhere, our acres, our homes, our hearts are open, and there is no particular objection to increasing the use of the democratic majority in Texas. There are but few federal offices in the state, and the forlorn condition of the republican party effectually prevents any exhibition of offensive partisanship on their part."

The *Gazette* also reminds the Northern democracy that if the states should be divided as proposed "at least four of the new states would be doubtful, if not republican, thus neutralizing the advantage proposed. But," adds the *Gazette*, "it is wasting words to discuss the subject, for whatever might be the results to be attained, Texas will not have it."

Time was, whenever a Northern state was admitted, a Southern state had to be admitted also. But the old era of maintaining a "balance" between the North and South has disappeared, and there will be no revival of it. The sole object of pulling into the Texas annexation resolution the proviso regarding future division was to leave a door open for the creation of additional slave states. That motive now being lost, Texas does not want division and never will consent to it.

POWER TO THE WEST

If the next census shall show a gain from 50,000,000 in 1880 to 70,000,000 in 1890 as is not improbable, or very near it as is, or up, the reapportionment that will follow will make changes in the status of congressmen that will materially alter existing circumstances. Gradually, representation has been increased from 50,000 to 175,000 representative in congress in the beginning to over 151,000 at the present time. The tendency has been to add to the West and diminish political power in the South and East. And the increase in the next census will be added in 1890 will make this increase of Western representation yet more pronounced. The rate in importance of the states, that are so eagerly disputed at the East will be so much less than now that it will be the Northwest and Far West that will hold the balance of power, leaving to New York city and its suburbs much less potency in national elections. Oregon must gain one vote; California probably two; Washington, Idaho, Montana and Dakota will come in and add fifteen to eighteen votes to the electoral college. The relative increase of the West and decrease of the East and South will place the West in the lead by more votes than the State of New York now casts, above its present representation. The South may have gained population but not enough to maintain its present relative force, and the pride of Southern people will feel bitterly the fact that political influence is departing from them.

While the decreased influence of the northern Atlantic states cannot be recovered the South and Southwest have resources that only need a change of political and social conditions to be appreciated and attract a great and enterprising population. Whenever Northern men and European emigrants can go South and be at home there, the conditions will be changed and the South will find ready customers for its surplus lands. Manufacturing must increase there as well as production from the soil, and the South can possess a future that will restore any temporary losses of political power. But the coming census will sound the ending of this terrible tribute to New York city, and the nation will be freed from the domination of Tammany Hall and the scum of Europe that make up the foreign voters of great Eastern cities.

SOME FIGURES GIVEN.

It is gratifying to find that the inequalities resulting from our system of assessment are gaining attention and causing discussion all over the state. The following is from the Albany *Democrat*:

In corroboration of the remarks made yesterday in reference to robbery in our assessment system are the exact figures in Marion and Linn county assessments. Here they are: Linn county, $5,491,-867; Marion, $6,615,660. State tax for 1887, Linn county, $20,135.34; Marion county, $15,887.18. The assessment in that county, based simply on Linn's, should be nearly $7,000,000. That county alone will be seen thus to rob the state annually out of about $12,000. Linn is considerably the heaviest taxpayer in the state except Multnomah county. Either this county is much wealthier, which is not the case, than Marion, or else we are too honest or else are a pack of rascals. Now which is the case?

The above will illustrate the inequality with which properly is assessed in Oregon. There is no system of equalizing assessments to make taxation uniform, and the county assessors put values as low as possible. In their wild guess-work one county is assessed much lower than another, as Marion has been assessed lower than Linn, though the first is considerably the richer of the two. The inequality between counties not paid by the county, since it has no effect on the county taxes, which is based on each county's figures.

If the several counties were fully assessed at the actual values of each the aggregate would be at least $250,000,000 instead of $85,000,000 and the tax levy would only be one-third as great. This would be greatly to the credit of our state. Now, the total average levy of state and county tax is about 20 mills, but if a full valuation were made it would not be over 7 mills. Upon the present exhibit the world has reason to think our state is poor and possesses little property; but if a full assessment were made the world would see that Oregon is a rich state and would remark also, that taxation was very reasonable here. We have no reason to be proud of the financial showing of Oregon under the present assessment law, and state pride as well as common honesty calls for a change in the methods pursued, if not in the law.

WHAT SHERIDAN THOUGHT OF THE FRENCH.

According to an extract from a Paris letter published in THE OREGONIAN of the 10th inst., Sheridan was much disliked in France because he accompanied the headquarters of the German army. By referring to Sheridan's "Memoirs" it will be found that neither Sheridan nor Grant had any prejudice against the French, but both had the utmost contempt for Louis Napoleon and always denounced him as a usurper and a charlatan. When Grant sent Sheridan to the Rio Grande in May, 1865, he told him that he looked upon the invasion of Mexico by Maximilian as part of the rebellion itself, because of the encouragement that invasion had received from the Confederacy, and our success in putting down secession would be no use because the French and Austrian invaders were compelled to quit Mexico. A quantity of Confederate munitions of war had been turned over by ex-Confederates to the imperial commander at Matamoras. Sheridan, hereafter, on their return, and had he not been prevented by Secretary Seward would have crossed the boundary with his large and well equipped army and put the patriot cause on its feet. As it was, Sheridan had to content himself with leaving large supplies of arms and ammunition at convenient places on our side of the river to fall into the hands of the Mexican patriots under Gen. Escobedo. During the winter and spring of 1866 Sheridan covertly supplied the liberals with 30,000 muskets and ammunition and thus enabled President Juarez to organize a large army and recover nearly all Mexico down to San Luis Potosi. In January, 1867, the French were ordered by Napoleon to evacuate Mexico, and Sheridan declares that he doubts whether such a result could have been achieved except for the presence and support of the American army on the Rio Grande, sent there, in the words of Grant, because the French invasion of Mexico was so closely related to the rebellion as to be essentially a part of it.

For his conduct in Mexico Grant and Sheridan detested Louis Napoleon, and their sympathies were naturally with the Germans in the war of 1870-71, so long as it was a contest to perpetuate the second empire; but when the French republic was established on the ruins of the empire, neither Grant nor Sheridan felt any hostility to France.

Sheridan says that the French troops fought with great gallantry; that their musketry and artillery fire was vastly more effective than that of the Germans, but their splendid army was wrecked "in consequence of blunders without parallel in history." At Woerth MacMahon, before his army was mobilized, accepted battle with the crown prince, pitting 50,000 men against 175,000. Next Bazaine fixed upon Metz as his base, and stupidly placed himself in position to be driven back to it, when there was no possible object to his joining his forces to those of MacMahon at Chalons. The third and greatest blunder of all was MacMahon's move to relieve Metz by trying to slip 140,000 men along the Belgian frontier. Bazaine carried into Metz—which should have been held, if at all, with not more than 25,000 men—an army of 180,000. These awful blunders were inspired by Napoleon and his regency in Paris. With the hemming in of Bazaine at Metz and the capture of MacMahon's army at Sedan the triumph of Germany was assured beyond a doubt. Sheridan says "the taking of Paris was but a sentiment—the money levy could have been made and Rhine provinces held without molesting the city." Bismarck did not approve of the movement of the German army on Paris after Sedan. He foresaw and dreaded the establishment of a republic, and he would have preferred to have made peace then, keeping the prince imperial on the throne, who would be pliable in his hands; but Bismarck was powerless to prevent the march to Paris. Bismarck has since said that he regretted taking Alsace and Lorraine, because, while it is easy for a proud people to, submit to the payment of a war indemnity, it is not easy to forget or forgive the loss of territory, and the memory of the loss of the Rhine provinces is what makes France and will continue to make her for many years a war-cloud on the political sky of Germany.

Of Moltke, Sheridan expresses unbounded admiration, and describes as "marvelous" his mind that perfected the military system by which 300,000 men mobilized with unparalleled celerity and moved with such certainty of combination that in seven months the military power of France was destroyed. The population of France is so dense that the Germans were able to quarter their troops in villages, requiring the inhabitants to subsist both officers and men. Hence there was no necessity for camp and garrison equipage, nor enormous provision trains, indispensable to an army moving in a poor and thinly-settled country. The only army trains were those for ammunition, pontoon boats and field telegraph. If transportation was needed for other purposes it was obtained by requisition from the invaded country, just as food and forage were secured. For these reasons great celerity of combination was possible, and the columns moved on broad macadamized roads with nothing to delay or obstruct their march.

The German cavalry Sheridan describes as gallant and of good discipline, but it was handled according to obsolete methods. It should have been massed and moved against the enemy's communications. At Gravelotte it was horribly slaughtered to no purpose. The German infantry, Sheridan says, was as fine as he ever saw—young, hardy, and marching with an elastic stride. There was very little straggling; but on smooth, fine roads victorious troops can be easily kept well closed up. Sheridan says: "I think under the same circumstances of fine roads and abundant subsistence our troops would have done as well as the Germans, marched as admirably, made combinations as quickly and accurately and fought with as much success. I can but conjecture how the Germans would have got along on the bottomless roads—often none at all—through the swamps and quicksands of Northern Virginia, from the Wilderness to Petersburg, and from Chattanooga to Atlanta and the sea."

Sheridan, from Gravelotte to the siege of Paris, saw no new military principles developed, whether of strategy or grand tactics. The Germans won their earlier advantages by the prompt mobilization of their armies, and their later successes were aided by "the stupendous errors" of Napoleon's military directory. In other words the French fought with great gallantry; they were well armed and skillful in their use of arms, but without a system of mobilization equal to that of Moltke the French were fore-doomed to defeat.

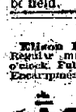
It is perfectly plain that the object of those [illegible] the Southern Methodist church who are contesting the agricultural college case is to compel the legislature to buy a peace with the church by making an appropriation for its benefit. It is not probable that the legislature would consider this for a moment. But if an appropriation should be made, to whom could the money be paid? As well probably to one member of the church as another. Or would it be necessary to order a census of the church so that the money could be distributed per capita? It is very ridiculous business.

Let the fact not be forgotten or overlooked that the Southern Methodist church never kept such a school as was required by the statutes, and therefore that it never complied with the conditions under which alone the franchises and privileges could lawfully be held.

MEETING NOTICES.

Elison Encampment No. 1, I. O. O. F.—Regular meeting this (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. Full attendance is requested. By order of the Encampment, HARRY T. BOYD, Scribe.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR
Oregon Commandery No. 1.



There will be a special Conclave of Oregon Commandery No. 1, Knights Templar, at their asylum, Masonic Temple, this (Tuesday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. By order of H. SPENCER, Eminent Comm'r. F. G. WHITEHORN, Recorder.

DIED.

Dec. 10, 1888, to railroad accident at Burnham, W. T., Julia B., beloved wife of T. Dodson B. Wilcox, aged 38 years, 8 months and 7 days.

Notice of fun eral will be made later.

F. V. BALTES & CO., Florists, 28 Oak st. Send for Memoranda Cards for 1889.

NEW TO-LAY.

The Degree Conferred Miss May Hyde Hall's Normal Concert, which is to take place tomorrow night, at Masonic Hall.

Pot pourri for Cornet, by 3-0 cornets ..... Prof. L. Steiner, Jr., for Schumann

Introducto and Allegro ..... By Prof. Bettinger

Vocal Solo, "If You" ..... By Millard
Mrs. J. Fred Chitwood, accompanist by

Violin Solo, Op. 7, No. 1 ..... Mr. Paul Schwerin
Miss John Roth, accompanist by Prof. L. Steiner

Soprano Solo, "Amor ch'nulla cela" ..... Miss Ray Barnes
Prof. Bettinger, accompanied by Prof. L. Steiner

Cornet Solo, "Lucy Long" ..... By V. Rivers
Philip Wendel

Zither Solo, Gems of Strauss ..... Mr. Paul Schwerin
Cornet Solo, Der Vergnugte Bauer ..... Mr. Paul Schatt

Ads from Miss Hall's class pupils.

H. M. HILDEBRAND.

Pneumatic tubing, 3d and Morrison. Telephone 486. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

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$2 [illegible] PER YOKE, FACING [illegible] ter or second st. [illegible] ANN BLOCK, Agt., Esmond Block.

[illegible] OF ALL KINDS AT THE Pioneer Wood Yard, South of Morrison. Telephone 667. MOORE & STARR.

$2 [illegible] WILL BUY 70 [illegible] ON Third street. JOHN ANNEL, Agt., Esmond Block.

BOY WANTED—About 16 years, active, no afraid of work. ARTHUR COHN, cor. 2d and Morrison.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
MONEY TO LOAN.
On Portland & East Portland Property.
APPLY TO
THE DUNDEE MORTGAGE CO.
Corner Second and Ash Sts.

SPECIALTIES.
Bibles, Gospel Hymns,
Sunday School Supplies,
Foody's Works,
EVANGELICAL LITERATURE
AND
XMAS NOVELTIES.
J. K. EWING & CO.,
Booksellers and Stationers,
66 MORRISON STREET.

Grand Auction Sale
OF
BOOKS
AT THE
Publishers' Book Store,
NO. 5 WASHINGTON STREET,
between Front and First.
THIS EVENING AT 7:30.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

JAPANESE BAZAAR,
147 FIRST.
Holiday Goods.
We have imported a large stock of New Goods for the Holiday Trade:
Japanese Ladies' Silk Embroidered Wrappers,
Gents' Smoking Jackets,
Also a very large line of fine
SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Satsuma Bronze, Cloisonnie Porcelain Ware, etc., etc.
We Compete with the Lowest in Prices.
ANDREW KAN & CO.,
147 First Street.

Special Auction Sale
This Day
OF
[illegible]

I am instructed by KING LEE & CO. to sell by auction, at his store, 68 Morrison st.,

(On account of retiring from this line of goods) their entire stock of

ELEGANT JAPANESE GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
Fine China, Satsuma, Cloisonne, Bronze, Eggshell and Canton Ware,
Elegant Vases, Tea and Dinner Sets,
Ivory Wan, Bric-a-Brac,
Fine Embroidered Satin Screens Panels, Banners Curtains, Quilts and Shams.
Also Ladies' Yokohama Tea Gowns and Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns.
Also a fine assortment of Imported Holiday Goods.
667 T. J. O'CONNOR, Auctioneer.

[illegible]
We are instructed to sell by auction,
ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12th,
At 10 o'clock,
At Salesroom, No. 42 First st.,
(TO DEALERS)
A large Consignment of
"KEY WEST" CIGARS
In Prime Order.
GILMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW TO-DAY.

$150 IN GOLD WAS OFFERED US RECENTLY for permission to withdraw a dwelling house and lot on 13th street that we had sold to a customer. The customer failed to comply, and we have received a notice of withdrawal, which will take effect in a few days. This is a rare bargain; will rent for $20 a month. It is a two-story double house, 460 and 462 Fifth street. The property is worth $1,500, and it can be had for $1,000 on easy terms. The Portland Real Estate Company, 45 Washington st. 7d

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business at Portland, Oregon, under the firm name of Haines & Searles, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Frank Hall retiring therefrom. The business will hereafter be conducted by Mr. Louis Searles, who will collect all accounts and assume all liabilities of the late firm. FRANK HALL,
LOUIS SEARLES.
Portland, Or., Dec. 10, 1888. 1

PIANO TUNING.—W. S. GEARY HAS given up the utmost satisfaction as a tuner.—Haines Bros., N. Y. Wholesale: W. S. Geary a strictly first-class tuner, and warmly recommend him to any one wanting a high order of work.—Behr Bros., San Francisco. Call or address at Prentice's, or Kohler & Chase, Portland, Oregon. 6d

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11d2

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SPLENDID BUSINESS CHANCE—Store for rent and fixtures for sale, on main side St. Jr. goods, fancy goods, clothing, millinery, crockery, and for nearly any kind of business. Location is the very choicest, on principal street, and could not be excelled. Address Location, this office. 10d

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$400 FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING VANcouver motor line. Also 5-roomed cottage, cheap for cash or installments; owner must sell; going into other business. Apply F. Hastings, on premises, Margaretta avenue, Alpha. 11d5

$200 AN ACRE WILL BUY 20 ACRES AD-joining Williamette addition all cleared; 4-room house; 1 mile factory; 2 miles city limits; 2 miles school; 1 mile depot. Apply to D. McQUICK, 1330 Fourth st., East Portland. 11d3

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL OR PERsonal property, also on warehouse receipts and chattel mortgages, in sums to suit, from thirty days to 4 years. LENA A. McGREW, 34 Morrison street, Room 8. 186tf

HAVE YOU SEEN BIRMINGHAM'S Boss Bed Lounge? The best seller with all who are interested. Manufactured by J. M. Birmingham, First and Madison. 70tf

STENOGRAPHERS FURNISHED business men. Reports made of conventions, debates, etc. College of Shorthand, 1st & Jefferson, Rooms 18, 19, 20 & 21.

$100 LOTS $10 PER MONTH AND NO interest. A good home. Good investments. Grand speculation. Very low prices on 30 acre lots. T. L. Wood, room 1, I. O. O. F. Temple.

COAL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF BUCODA COAL just received. Kindling and fire wood prepared; steam power; always on hand. UNION FUEL CO., 85 Ashley. Telephone 65. 7d*tf

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$50 LOTS—GO TO NO. 13 MORRISON STREET for $50 each. $5 down and $1 per week. In the Williamette addition to East Portland. 21d*tf

$3000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM FOR ONE OR more years, on real estate. T. A. SHANE, Real Estate Agent, Portland Savings Bank Bldg. 1

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DIVIDEND NO. 159.
THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will pay its regular monthly dividend of one dollar (1) per share upon its capital stock on Dec. 10, 1888. The Oregon stockholders will receive their dividends at the office of the company, southeast corner of First and Alder streets, Portland, Oregon.
D. H. BURE, Manager.
Agents Wanted. Oregon Branch. 10*3

NEW TO-DAY.

FOR SALE—QUARTER BLOCK IN SE. Nicely improved; 8 new houses; everything in good condition; a bargain; price reasonable. Call on H. W. WEBER, Mason and Northwest Real Estate and Investment Co. ber., First and Yamhill sts.

COOKE'S MUSICAL INSTITUTE—AS MANY parents wish their children instructed in music at home, I have arranged my business thoroughly with the methods of the Institute to meet such demands. Terms reasonable. E. COOKE.

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE, BRAM, LOMBRIder and Roquefort Cheese, Sauer Kraut, German Pickles, Remarkable Herrings, Kosher Smoked Meat, Tongues, Sausages, Fancy Delicacies and Groceries. MRS. M. BAUM, 86 Morrison st.

STRAYED—FROM PREMISES, COR. 17th AND S. Jefferson sts., on Saturday, one Jersey cow; age 7 years; color, light red, with a few white spots. Reward paid for return to H. Miller, at above place, or leave word at Miller Bros.' feed store. 1

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THE HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY will pay its regular monthly dividend

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, TUESDAY, DEC. 11.

U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE WEATHER REPORT

PORTLAND, Dec. 10, 5 P. M.

Stations of Observation.	Height of Bar.	Change last 24 hours	Ther.	Wind direction.	Rain fall last 24 hours	State of Weather
Portland	29.98	.04	48	S	.03	Lt Rn
Walla Walla	29.94	.16	46	S	.02	Lt Rn
Roseburg	29.92	.03	56	S	.00	Cl'dy
Red Bluff	30.08	.04	62	S	.24	Cl'dy
Sacramento	30.08	.06	62	S	.00	Cl'dy
Carson	29.98		44	NE	.00	Cl'dy
Walla Walla	29.96		49	Calm	.00	Fair
Baker City	30.02		34	S	.00	Cl'dy

Local Report.

Pacific Coast Time	Bar.	Ther.	Rlve Meas.	Direct of Wind	Velo of Wind	Rain fall.	Wthr.
5 A M	30.02	42	08	SW	1	.00	Cl'dy
5 P M	29.94	48	08	S	3	.03	Lt Rn

Maximum temperature, 52.0; minimum temperature, 41.0. River 3.8 feet. Change 0.3 feet.

	Normal.	Deparature from Normal.	Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1st.	Accumulated excess since Jan. 1, 1888.
Temperature	42	45.	8.	14. 326.
Precipitation	.27	.03	.24	.11 10 09

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Indications for twenty-four hours for Oregon and Washington Territory, cold, squally winds, brisk to high on the coast; slightly warmer.

PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND.

Oregon & California—Passed Medford: W. M. Barrow, C. D. Butler, J. A. Crawford, W. Hicks, George Moore, J. W. Minto, C. Moss, C. P. Upshur, F. O. Downing, P. C. Murphy, Mrs. A. Goldsmith, Miss Goldsmith, Robert Monheim and twenty-two immigrants.

Oregon Short Line—Passed Huntington: J. S. Woodruff, W. H. Williams, Mrs. Williams and daughter, J. C. Duncan and fifty second class.

Northern Pacific—Passed Drummond Dec. 10: F. H. Darling, T. B. Haines and wife, Master B. Haines, Maurice McKibben, J. Larkin, S. H. Brown and wife, and eighty immigrants.

OREGON.

Per steamer Oregon sailing from Portland December 10th for San Francisco: W. F. Allgire, S. P. Corbett, John Sharp and wife, Miss Flynn, Mr. Whipple and wife, Miss Hayden, A. J. Welding, J. Franklin, O. M. Greborgh, F. E. Chase, F. A. Grew, F. Perkins, M. Cuddy, Frank Moore, O. Johnson, Robert Miller and forty-seven steerage.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 10.

The following deeds were recorded in Multnomah County, Oregon, for the week ending December 10, 1888, as reported for the Oregonian by Abstract, Title and Trust Company, Room 11, Chamber of Commerce:

City of Portland to Thos. Huntington lots 3, blk 185, Dec. 7; $8 09.

Mary T. Shields to W. H. Morse, 2200 square feet, lots 1, Tibbetts's addition, Nov. 30, 1887; $520.

B. F. Smith and wife to Crystal S. W. Co., 2 acres, Chaffee's tract, East Portland, Dec. 7; $1.

E. E. Stilling and wife to George Binfield, lots 12, 13, blk 7, E. E. Short addition, Dec. 7; $1050.

Jacob Spellman to I. W. Rice, lot 45, Melrose, Nov. 12; $900.

L. Rachenberger and wife to G. Kutzchen, 14 acres section 12, 1 n, 1 e, Nov. 10; $800.

E. Livingstone and wife to J. F. Bell, 5 acres Tibbetts's addition, East Portland, Dec. 10; $550.

C. P. Lent and wife to J. P. Menefee and wife, lots 1, 2, blk 17, Albina homestead, Nov. 1; $500.

I. B. Hill and wife to Richmond Kelly, 20 acres section 12, 1 n, 1 e, Dec. 10; $4000.

Van B. Delashmutt and wife to D. A. Taylor, lot 8, blk 25, Albina homestead, June 19; $125.

D. K. Abrams et al. to G. B. Sanfins et al, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, blk 34; lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, 14, 18, blk 35, Multnomah, Dec. 10; $8000.

Total, $18,184 09.

PERSONAL.

Miss May Tayden will leave on the steamer Oregon to-morrow night for San Francisco.

Mr. W. L. Poorman of San Francisco is in the Merchant. His reports favorable progress on the special Oregon edition of the Journal of Commerce, which he is preparing.

BRIEF MENTION.

Frapp's prize "babies," the latest and prettiest art print, at Sanborn, Vail & Co.

Umbrellas—McAllen & McDonnell's. Black silk sale at McAllen & McDonnell's.

Pianos on the installment plan at The Kohler & Chase Music House, 24 Morrison.

The famous Decker Bros' pianos, also the Fischer & A. B. Chase, at The Kohler & Chase Music House.

Can you imagine a gift for your daughter or niece that is compliated to please better than a Decker Bros' piano, which The Kohler & Chase Music House carries in various grades.

A full line of the finest leather goods from the best factories in America, embracing letter tablets, folios, cases, bill books, card cases, ladies' and gentlemen's purses, cigar cases, visiting list, address list, traveling cases, magazine holders and photograph holders, at Sanborn, Vail & Co., 172 First street.

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY

Book Sale This Evening.—The sale of Books at No. 162 First street, Occidental Hotel building, will be continued this evening at 7 o'clock, by Gilman & Co., auctioneers.

O'Connor will sell the elegant stock of Japanese Holiday presents at F. ng Lee & Co.'s store, 68 Morrison street, at 2 P. M. to-day.

WHITE ANGORA RUGS.

Don't fail to see those elegant white, curly Angora rugs in the windows of H. F. Gullixson & Co.'s carpet store, 104 Third street, Allington block. Size, 3x6 feet; price, $3 50.

Union Ticket office, corner First and Oak streets—Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Union Pacific railway, Northern Pacific railway, Oregon Short Line. Pullman reservations made for North-ern Pacific and Oregon Short Line. O. R. Taylor, ticket agent, Portland, Oregon.

OREGON XMAS CARDS!—Pertaining to Oregon scenery—the best thing out for greetings to distant friends. Wiley B. Allen's Book and Music Store, 211 First street, Portland, sole state agents.

The Union Fuel Co. have now a full supply of Rounds coal fresh from the mine, in lots to suit. Telephone 65, 20 Ash street. Deliveries made promptly.

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodation at No. 2 Washington street, office Northern Pacific Railroad.

A Cough is Quickly Cured

By taking Mother Cary's (Eucalyptus) Gum Tree Cough Syrup. It does not affect the stomach or bind the bowels. Skidmore & Co. agents, 151 First street, Portland, Or.

For Coughs and Colds

Try our "Pectoral Balsam" (copyrighted), the old and reliable cough medicine prepared by S. G. Skidmore & Co., druggists, 151 First street.

LITTLE ALBERT HANSEN, late of Baker, Pendleton and The Dalles, is home again at the St. Charles restaurant. Leave your visits to him.

At any hour in any day pass the the New York and observe the scene of satisfied people seen there. Private parlors 114 Third.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—A positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth. Skidmore & Co., druggists.

The prettiest Christmas remembrances to send away are the Linde Xmas paintings on porcelain at Sanborn, Vail & Co.

Fine Hemstitched Embroidered Handkerchiefs only 5 cents apiece at J. Weill, 127 Third street.

Prevent contagion by taking the famous Oregon Blood Purifier. Sides double.

Fabre's Coffee and Chop House moved to Theater Royal building, Third and Alder.

CHRISTMAS CARDS at greatly reduced prices. See Tozum's window, 49 Washington street.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Woven Wire Spring Beds. George M. Parker, 131 Third street. Trade supplied.

FOR CHOICE Fruits, Candies, Nuts, Dried Fruit and Cigars go to Smith and Washington streets

The Vienna,

Washington street, leads all for lunches and oysters

A WIT ON PROCRASTINATION.

"The only man who seems to thrive on procrastination," says the Texas Siftings man, "is the one that owes his tailor." W. A. Edwards, of Fairview, O., didn't thrive by procrastination. He says he was troubled with constipation for 18 years, but finally took one box of Ayer's Pills, and it cured him entirely. Don't cause is the root of disease. Cure it with Ayer's Pills, the best of all. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine.

THE CARLETON OPERA COMPANY.

The Opening of the Season of Light Opera To-Night.

An important musical event in the city of Portland occurs to-night, at the New Park theater, when the famous Carleton Opera Company inaugurate a season of comic opera. They will produce all the operas with the original scene and libretto for the first time here, on a most elaborate scale. Mr. Carleton's extended experience in both grand and light opera has enabled him to organize an opera company, which in both points of numbers and artistic excellence, will invite the most careful criticism, and he may look forward with a most pleasant anticipation to the success which has always greeted him and his company in all the large cities of this country.

All the principals possess some point of peculiar merit, and taken in their entirety they have few equals and no superiors in the comique stage. Mr. Carleton is noted for being a very handsome man on the stage, while the ladies as specimens of female beauty and grace have no equals.

The chorus not alone comprises pretty young ladies, but they have bright, fresh and trained voices, and add materially to the enjoyment of the opera. The costumes, the accessories, the stage grouping and general effects will be remarkably picturesque and show the superiority of Mr. Carleton over other organizations.

The opera selected for to-night has been Gedeon's ever beautiful "Nanon," with its wealth of waltzes, tuneful and bright. The music is of a light but solid order, and becomes immensely popular at one hearing. This company has appeared in this opera upwards of 1000 times and always to the capacity of the theaters whenever produced.

To-morrow night that phenomenal success, "Erminie," which has had the longest run of any work ever produced in this country, will be presented. The music is bright and catchy, and its lines bright and sharp as new pins.

Thursday night a grand spectacular production of Strauss's masterwork, "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief," will be given, where gorgeous costumes will be exhibited. Mr. Carleton has given more than the usual attention to this opera, and a rare treat may be expected, as this opera abounds in beautiful music and catchy airs, and the music wears so well one can hear it many times without tiring. Its theme is well sustained and its climaxes effective. The close of the second act is especially strong, the dramatic and musical interest growing in intensity and swelling in volume to the fall of the curtain.

This company does not appear anywhere in the Northwest except Portland, and go from here to San Francisco. The sale of seats continues to be large. "Nanon" will be repeated Friday night, "Erminie" Saturday matinee and "Queen's Lace Handkerchief" Saturday night.

BOOMING AT THE NORTH END.

Pushing the Work Vigorously on the Wagon Road Approach—The Fill.

Work is being pushed with vigor on the wagon road approach to the iron bridge. Workmen were yesterday hoisting the heavy wire chords into place on the false work, others were hoisting broken rock and cement to fill the iron piers, and others unloading a carload of rock on the bridge approach.

The terminal grounds present a busy scene, with trains coming and going, switch engines dodging about in all directions, and long trains of freight-laden cars being pushed out on team tracks and skid tracks. The gravel trains come and go all day long, but still the earth they have dumped in the lake so far makes hardly a showing.

The large, irregular-shaped block of wooden buildings which stood at the corner of N and North Front streets has been moved away down below the old of the new roadway and is nearing its destination on the place where the old Couch hotel used to stand, the charred ruins of which have been cleared away.

The work of driving piles for the foundation of the new freight depot is progressing, and the gravel train is dumping in that vicinity. The Seventh street bridge is completed and teams were crossing yesterday. This bridge is 1050 feet in length, and is the longest in the city.

YESTERDAY'S DIVORCE CASES

Carrie O'Connor Resumes Her Maiden Name —Caroline Gruenhagen Less Fortunate.

Of the two divorce cases which came up in Judge Stearns's court yesterday one was successful. Carrie O'Connor obtained a separation from her husband, John F. O'Connor, on the ground of desertion. They were married at The Dalles on August 23, 1882. The woman was also permitted to resume her maiden name, Carrie Berry.

The somewhat notorious effort of Caroline Grueninger to be divorced from Ignatius Grueninger was not so fortunate. In fact, it took very little time for Judge Stearns to set the seal of his disapproval upon it. The evidence was in and the case submitted. The court promptly dismissed the action without any explanation or statement. Mr. Grueninger was defendant in the same court some time since for an alleged assault with a sandbag upon his wife last Fourth of July, and was acquitted by the jury.

CONVALESCENCE OF THREE PORTLANDERS

Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers on the Road to Recovery —William H. Andrus Much Improved.

Several days ago it was noticed in the dailies that Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers, of this city, was very ill of diphtheria in New York. For several days, almost for weeks, the life of Mr. Chalmers was despaired of, but a telegram received day before yesterday indicates that both of the patients will now recover, and friends here are greatly rejoiced at the good tidings.

Ex-Police Captain W. H. Andrus, who has been sojourning at the Cascade springs for some months, returned here Sunday greatly improved in health. The captain has lost some of his superfluous flesh; but he feels rather pleased over that than otherwise.

A Flagrant Wrong.

To advertise in print or by word of mouth, a dentifrice containing ingredients calculated to impair healthy teeth, or accelerate the decay of bad ones, is a flagrant wrong. 'Tis done every day. Use healthful, efficient SOZODONT only.

The greatest assortment of Holiday Novelties at the Decorative Art Rooms, J. Weill, 127 Third street.

Moore

CRAYON ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER,

SUCCESSOR TO

Abell & Son

29 Washington St., Portland, Or.

Duplicate Copies of Abell and Negatives supplied at greatly REDUCED RATES.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN PRICES OF

CHRISTMAS CARDS

—AND—

PLUSH GOODS.

Lownsdale, Wheeler & Co.,

103 First St., bet. Washington & Stark.

Teeth $10 & $15 per Set.

No Pain—No Bad Effects.

Breathe vitalized air for painless extraction of Teeth. Filling Gum $1 upwards. DR. CHAS. T. PREHN, Dentist, rooms 7, Union Block, first street entrance.

DR. SWAIN, DENTIST.

TEETH $5, $8, $10, $12. GOLD FILLINGS FROM $1 50; Silver from $1. Painless extraction in every operation guaranteed. Can be seen evenings from 7:30 to 8:30.

G. A. R. Building, First and Taylor.

OREGON ROOT PURIFIER

C. E. Geige, M. D., Specialist in Diseases of Women and Children, corner Third and Morrison. Telephone 531.

THE LEADING

CLOTHIER

AND

HATTER

OF THE

NORTHWEST.

An exceptionally large and good line of the Latest Styles in

MONTENACS,

BEAVERS,

CHINCHILLAS,

MELTONS,

WIDE-WALES,

KERSEYS,

ULSTER and CAPE OVERCOATS

—FOR—

Men, Youths, Boys and Children.

JOB LOT OF

Blue Army Overcoats

AT $8.00.

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE LINES

—OF—

Full Dress Prince Albert,

3-Button Cutaway

and Sacks.

OVERCOATS.

We carry the stock and are doing the business. Natural Wool, Gray, All-Wool Vicuna, Heavy All-Wool White, at $8 and $1.50 per suit.

We are Sole Agents for the Famous

Chest Shield Shirts.

AND

Double-Seated Drawers

In All Colors and of Pure Wool and Heavy,

$5 per Suit.

CLOTHING.

The Leading Clothier, Merchant Tailor and Hatter of the Northwest,

135 FIRST STREET, COR. ALDER.

HATTERY.

Fall Styles

Ready

AND Complete.

This stock being by far the largest ever offered here, enables us to sell at wholesale. These goods mounted and unmounted to order.

A most complete assortment in Gold and Silver Watches for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear of the very latest improved manufacture. Rich and perfect time pieces.

Novel designs and of the very best quality. The latest goods produced by Eastern and Foreign factories.

In this line we carry the largest stock, varied in character pleasing to the eye, and decidedst in quality throughout.

In addition to the above, many new and attractive novelties in French and Viennese Bronzes. Grandfather's Hall Clocks are introduced to notice for the first time.

The Jewelry manufacturing department is in perfect order, all work in this line being promptly and faithfully executed.

Country orders will meet with the usual punctuality.

A visit to our establishment is solicited.

BECK, THE JEWELER,

Front and Morrison,

Opposite Esmond and St. Charles Hotels.

Headquarters for All American Watches.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES!

FOR SALE, consisting of Gold and Silver American Watches, Diamonds, Guns, Pistols and Musical Instruments. UNCLE MYERS, the Great Oregon Money Lender, 163 First st. Private entrance north hallway.

FINE GOODS! LOW PRICES!

T. B. NEWMAN & SON,

JEWELERS,

52 Morrison St., bet. Second and Third.

82 First St., Portland, Or.,

OFFER

LONDON DYE,

GUARANTEED.

Made up to order in any style of garment. Good fit warranted. Full stock of Head-made Furs, such as Seal Sacques, Wraps, English Walking Jackets, Fur-lined Circulars, Pelerines, Boas, Muffs, Ladies' Caps and Bonnets, Misses' and Gentlemen's Furs, Rugs and Robes, Trimmings, all of which we offer at

LOW PRICES.

DR. J. B. PLYMPTON,

Surgeon-Oculist and Medical Specialist,

AT HOME—OF ICE:

Dekum Building, cor. First & Washington, Over 400 cases of Piles, Fissures, Fistulas and Rectal Ulcers cured within a few past four years without once using knife or ligature.

DR. C. PREHN,

Special Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs. Office and Residence, 209 First st.

Dr. E. C. Brow

Popular Clothiers and Hatters,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10th

WE WILL OFFER

=50C=

Worth $1.00 and $1.25

—AT—

Greatly Reduced Prices.

Sizes from 12 to 18 Years.

These goods are all New and of the Latest Designs and will be offered at a

GREAT BARGAIN!

All goods marked in plain figures with Red Ink.

In these Gift Days you cannot find more useful presents than good warm clothing.

During this month every Lady visiting our store will receive a SOUVENIR.

Smoking Jackets and Gowns in the Boys' Clothing Department.

COUNTRY orders will receive PROMPT ATTENTION.

Corner First and Morrison.

J. A. CHILDS & CO.

DEALERS IN

DRUGS

AND

Toilet Articles.

Second and Morrison Sts., Portland.

We make a specialty of sending goods by mail or express. Orders sent to us receive prompt attention

VICTOR SAFE & LOCK

Strongest Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe Made.

Has surpassed the records five years in advance of others. Over 8000 adopted in the postal service and used by 26,000 county officials. The first one in your town at about half the usual price asked for other safes. Have all sizes. Large 600 lb Safe $40 for 30 days. Cut this out and show to business friends. Descriptive matter ready. W. N. RUSSELL, Agent, Forest Grove, Or.

Corner First and Morrison.

SPECIAL.

We ask attention to a choice line of Ladies'

DRESS GLOVES

Which we have just opened.

They are five-button length. Scolloped Tops. All good Colors. All stitched backs.

We own them at a very low price, less than the usual cost of importation, and offer them at

$1.00 PER PAIR.

Usually sold for $1.50 per Pair.

What an acceptable Christmas present for a lady a half dozen of them would be!

A Great Stock of Handkerchiefs Now Ready.

MEN'S & BOYS'

First and Taylor Sts.

MUST BE SOLD.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

SALE.—(No Reserve).

Entire Stock at Retail Store

—OF THE—

OREGON WOOLEN MILLS

AT LESS THAN COST.

FULL AND COMPLETE LINES OF

LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR

Made from the Best Oregon Wool.

We offer these Goods at Retail at Less than Cost of Manufacture, as they must be sold. Every article Warranted.

THE OREGON WOOLEN MILLS

Retail Store, 40 First Street,

Under the Gilman House.

Priestley's Silk Warp Henriettas

Are the most thoroughly reliable goods in the market. They are made of the finest silk and best Australian wool. You can easily distinguish them by their softness and beauty and regularity of finish. They are always the same in quality, weight, width and shade, thus enabling you to match any piece, and are dyed in two standards of black. None genuine unless rolled on the "Varnished Board," showing the grain of the wood, which is the Priestley Trade-Mark.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

SOLE AGENCY MME. DEMOREST'S RELIABLE PATTERNS

MAIL DEPARTMENT.

A Clean Up

We have had the most successful Cloak season ever experienced in the history of our house, and as the close of the season is near at hand, we propose to terminate it with one of the greatest slaughter sales ever inaugurated. We have about six hundred garments of various qualities, styles and prices. They will all go into this sale—not a single garment will be reserved. THEY ALL GO. We have garments suitable for Baby, Little Girl, Young Miss, Young Lady, Married Ladies, Old Ladies. We have garments to suit the Rich or the Poor, the Strong or the Feeble, the Dashing Girl or the Sedate Matron. In fact, GARMENTS FOR ALL AGES AND CONDITIONS.

NO CLOAKS LAID ASIDE

Or part payments accepted. You Must Come with the Cash in Hand as this is strictly a CLEAN-UP where Price is No Object and Coin Talks. Every garment will be marked in Plain Figures. That will be the price. Do not offer us any less, for it will only be wasting your time and ours, as we are strictly a One-Price House and never make a second price.

MONDAY IS THE DAY!

9 O'CLOCK IS THE HOUR

That we will commence this "CLEAN UP." We would advise all to come early in the sale for many lines will be closed out in a couple of days. We are going to sell every garment this week. Our cut in prices has been so great that we predict the greatest rush for cloaks ever known in Portland.

PRICE NO OBJECT.

$2.50

Buys our $6.00 All-Wool LADIES' JACKETS; checks, stripes, plaids and solid colors.

$6.00

Buys our $10.00 LADIES' NEWMARKETS, All Wool.

$3.50

Buys our $7.00 LADIES' WRAPS, Fur-Trimmed.

These are only prices on a few lines, to show you what a little ready cash will do for you at this sale.

STYLES:

LADIES' PLAIN NEWMARKETS
LADIES' CAPE NEWMARKETS
LADIES' BRAIDED NEWMARKETS
LADIES' FUR-TRIMMED NEWMARKETS

WE CAN GIVE YOU GARMENTS WITH PLAIN COAT SLEEVE OR BELL SLEEVE.

Blacks, Browns, Greens, Navy, Garnets, Terra Cotta, Gobelins, Stone, Plaids, Checks, Stripes.

STYLES:

LADIES' BRAIDED BEAVER WRAPS,
LADIES' BRAIDED VENETIAN WRAPS,
LADIES' FUR-TRIMMED WRAPS,
LADIES' BLACK ASTRACHAN WRAPS.
LADIES' SEALETTE WRAPS.

Our Cloth Wraps can be had in Colors or Black.

Sleeves Plain or Bell Shaped.

In addition to the above, a full line of LADIES' JACKETS, MISSES' JACKETS, MISSES' NEWMARKETS, INFANTS' CLOAKS CHILDREN'S CASHMERE and PLUSH GARMENTS.

$20.00

Will buy one of our $35 Ladies' Sealette Cloaks.

$15.00

Will buy one of our $22.50 Ladies' Sealette Modjeskas.

$12.00

Will buy one of our $20 Ladies' Sealette Jackets.

We could fill a page with prices, but you will not have a correct idea of the cut we have made unless you come and see the goods. They will speak for themselves.

ALL THE WEEK.

This sale will open at 9 o'clock every morning this week provided the Cloaks hold out.

WE SHALL SHORTLY ANNOUNCE A GREAT SHOE SALE. BE PREPARED WITH YOUR DOLLARS, AND DO NOT MISS ATTENDING IT.

MEN'S & LADIES' CLOTHIERS,

200, 202, 204, 206 First st., 5 and 7 Taylor St.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE "ISLANDER."

The Canadian Navigation Company's New Steamship.

She Was Built Down the Clyde and Will Ply Between Vancouver and Victoria.

PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 9, 1888.

The steamship Islander, Capt. Robertson, passed Cape Flattery to-night, 199 days from Dunbar, on the Clyde, via San Francisco, bound to Victoria. The steamer belongs to the Canadian Navigation Company, which also owns the steamer Premier, built in San Francisco last year, and now plying between Vancouver and Tacoma. The Islander was built on the Clyde, and will ply between Vancouver and Victoria.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STEAMER.

Advices from Glasgow contain the following account of the trial trip of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company's new twin-screw steamer, the Islander, recently launched from the yards of Napier, Shanks & Bell, on the Clyde. She is a vessel of special type, and is designed to meet the requirements of the service in conveyance of passengers between Victoria, the principal trading port of British Columbia and Vancouver, the terminus of the Canadian Pacific railroad, a distance of about eighty miles. While intended mainly for this increasingly important connection between the mainland and the growing "Queen City of the West," the Islander is equally suited, as occasion may require, for traffic to the other coast and island ports which are being rapidly developed along the shores of British Columbia. The dimensions of the vessel are—length, 240 feet; breadth 42 feet; depth to main deck, 14 feet 3 inches; gross tonnage, 1600 tons. The draft of water being limited owing to certain shallows or bars found in the navigation, it has been found necessary to use twin propellers. The machinery of the twin screw steamer Islander, which has been constructed by Messrs. Dunsmuir & Jackson, Govan, consists of two sets of inverted triple expansion, surface-condensing engines (each set being complete in itself and independent of the other), the engines being supplied by steam by four large steel boilers. The cylinders are of the following dimensions: High pressure cylinders, 20-inch diameter; intermediate pressure, 31-inch diameter; and low pressure 52-inch diameter, all having a stroke of 36 inches. The high pressure cylinders are fitted with hard cast iron liners, and have piston valves. The intermediate and low pressure cylinders are worked by slide valves, that for the low pressure cylinder being double ported. The high pressure pistons are fitted with Ramsbottom rings, and the intermediate and low pressure piston with Lockwood & Carlisle's patent packing. The propellers are four-bladed, and cast of a nickeline gold bloat iron and steel scrap, which enables them to be made very thin consistently with strength. The boilers are four in number, of Siemens-Martin steel, 11 feet mean diameter at 16 feet long. Each boiler possesses four furnaces 3 feet in diameter, and works at a pressure of 160 pounds per square inch. The boilers are fitted forward in the single end, and have, consequently, three stokeholds. The ventilating arrangements in the stokeholds are very efficient. A steam ash hoist of the "sentinel" type is fitted up in the center stokehold, thus relieving the labor considerably. A donkey boiler for general purposes is fitted on the level of the main deck, and works at the same pressure as the main boilers. The engines are designed to indicate 5000 horse-power, and are fitted with every modern appliance to save fuel and render them more efficient.

THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENT

Of the vessel embraces ranges of cabins built on the main and the spar decks American fashion, with a shade or hurricane deck above all, which can be used as a promenade. The hull, of best mild steel, has fine lines and is subdivided by numerous watertight bulkheads. Not being intended for cargo the hold space is proportionately small, and the whole of the deck and deckhouses are devoted to passenger accommodation, which is of a most superior and elaborate description. The separate cabins provide sleeping berths for about 155 persons, while large and lofty saloons, richly furnished, afford room for comfortable promenading under cover. The dining room is entirely separated from the other apartments, avoiding all annoyance from smells, etc., while still easily accessible under cover from all parts of the vessel. A special feature is the panel work on the bulkheads forming the saloons, which, along with the paneling of boiler casings, etc., is artistically designed and beautifully finished, with painted glass door panels, colored window lights, and an extensive series of carefully drawn oil paintings, representing views of special interest and grandeur in Canadian scenery. A comfortable and roomy saloon, handsomely fitted and furnished, is set apart for ladies near the after end of the vessel, and a smoking saloon, equally complete in its way is placed at the forward end. The upholstery (which was executed by Messrs. J. G. Brown & Co., Greenock) is throughout of the most *recherche* description, including the finest quality of carpeting, curtains, etc., while the sofas and seats are covered in suitan plush of the most pleasing shades. The ceilings are elaborately ornamented with carved work and incrusta of beautiful design, and in addition to the usual oil lamps (for use in case of necessity), the vessel is

LIGHTED WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT,

the fittings for which in the saloons are silver plated, and the globes and details of the choicest patterns. Electric incandescent lamps and electric bells have been fitted throughout the ship by Messrs. Patterson & Cooper of London and Glasgow. The generating plant consists of a Phœnix dynamo for 250 lamps and an Archer engine with cylinder 8-inch diameter and 9-inch stroke. There are 220 lamps, which are arranged in eight circuits to suit the requirements of the vessel, viz.: dining saloon, upper saloon, lower saloon, port state-rooms, starboard state-rooms, night circuit aft, night circuit forward, and engine room circuit, so that any part of the ship can be lighted independently of the others. In the dining-saloon there are twenty-six lamps, upper saloon thirty-seven lamps, and lower saloon six lamps. The fittings are of a handsome ornamental pattern, and give the saloon a very luxurious appearance when lighted. All the state-rooms, deck passages and other parts of the vessel are also supplied with the light. The conductors are laid on the double wire system, and are supplied with safety fuses wherever the diameter of the wire is decreased. The main switch-board is mounted on a slate base, as also the smaller switches and fuses fitted throughout the ship. An Am meter, Volt meter, spare armature, and every necessary is provided to make the insulation of the highest quality and workmanship. The deck fittings include steam steering gear placed forward, with hand gear aft, steam windlass and capstan forward and steam warping capstan aft, a complete system of fire extinguishing pipes and sprinklers, steel smoke boats, steam heating pipes, etc., all combining to make the Islander a vessel of the highest class, and proving the owners' and builders' anxiety to provide for the traveling community of British Columbia a steamer second to none in point of safety, comfort and general completeness. It may be added she is under the command of Capt. George W. Robertson, late of the Cunard service, and will leave for Victoria in a few days.

CONGRATULATIONS.

The Islander left the Tail of the Bank about 12 o'clock in lovely weather, which continued throughout the day. After calling in at Rothesay buy where the vessel was photographed, a run was made round the coast of Bute and on near to Arran, from which point the return journey was begun. The vessel was brought to off Wemyss bay about 5 o'clock, when dinner was served in the saloon, Mr. M'Farlane being purveyor. At its conclusion a number of toasts were proposed. "The Queen" having been given and cordially responded to, Mr. Robert Napier proposed "The Colony of British Columbia." Britain itself, he said, occupied but a small space, but taken in connection with the other colonies united to it, not in military power but in kindred and nation, the British Empire was a great one, greater even than Russia or Germany. [Applause.] The colony in which they were now chiefly interested was British Columbia, which was a young colony, but the people there believed in themselves and in the future of their country, and one proof of that was the building of the ship Islander. [Applause.] The Rev. Mr. Somerville, who replied to the toast, said that, as one who had been in British Columbia for a good many years, he might tell them that it was 200,000 square miles in area, and its large rivers and large seaboard would require a much larger number of ships than sailed upon them. He could not suppose that within the same compass anywhere could they find so much beautiful scenery—a mixture of island, water and mountain. The Islander was mainly intended to traffic from Vancouver city, the terminus of the Pacific and Canadian railway, to Victoria, a city so beautiful that it has been called the gem of the Pacific, and that distance was about eighty or ninety miles. He believed that in Captain Robertson the owners had secured a most careful and skillful commander, with the proposal of whose health he concluded. Captain Robertson briefly replied. Professor Dyer gave "Success to the Islander." He remarked that the Clyde had long been celebrated for the excellence of its passenger and traffic steamers, and he was sure that those who had enjoyed the delightful sail would agree that the Islander was unique in many respects, and would maintain the reputation of Clyde shipbuilders. [Applause.] He was certain that when it reached its distant station it would bear comparison even with those magnificent steamers so well known on the American rivers. Mr. Somerville had told them that the steamer was intended to run in connection with the Canadian Pacific railway, one of those imperial enterprises calculated to bind together in one harmonious whole the various territories of the British empire; and he was sure that in the future we would owe a great deal to the shipbuilders for the advancement of what was now called imperial federation, and he trusted that a fair share of the work required would come to the Clyde, and to the builders of the Islander. [Applause.] Mr. Henry Napier responded. He said that the owners had been exceedingly pleasant to deal with, and that they had permitted the builders to finish the vessel in the way they thought best, and to spend money where they considered it would be an advantage to do so. Mr. Napier proposed the health of "The Owners," to which Mr. Friedman replied. He stated that the company was a Scotch one, the three directors, Messrs. Rithet Dunsmuir and Irvine, all being Scotchmen. [Applause], while the flag they carried bore upon it the St. Andrew's cross. [Applause.] The colony of British Columbia was a young country. At present there were 50,000 inhabitants, but he hoped that in a few years there would be half a million, or even a million inhabitants; and he was sure, looking to the Islander, they would be bound to come to Scotland for other steamers. [Applause.] They had tried America, but America would not suit. They charged well enough there, but they could not build so well. He thought they would have to come back to the Clyde, and he did not know a better firm on the Clyde to come to than Messrs. Napier, Shanks & Bell. [Applause.] Mr. Friedman then proposed the health of "The Builders," Mr. Shanks briefly responding. The other toasts were "The Visitors," proposed by Mr. Shanks, and replied to by Capt. Douglas; and "The Engineers, Messrs. Dunsmuir & Jackson," Mr. Robert Napier proposing, and Mr. Jackson replying. Both gentlemen expressed their belief that more than the stipulated fifteen knots would be got out of the steamer which makes her trial run to-day.

The Islander arrived at the Tail of the Bank about 6 o'clock, the company being landed at Prince's pier by means of the Clyde Shipping Company's steamer Flying Dutchman.

STRIKES AND DESERTIONS.

Observations and Remarks by Col. Thomas M. Anderson.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, Dec. 10, 1888.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Not long since there appeared in your journal a very clever editorial on the significance of army desertions. Your conclusion that men would not desert from the army unless business were prosperous in civil life seems reasonable, and your further deduction that our people are not very devoted to military glory is undeniable.

Nevertheless, your statements will bear a closer analysis and the subject most careful consideration.

Men desert from the army for the same reasons that they abandon employment, break contracts and go on strikes in civil life. Out of a considerable number of workmen employed on any job a certain number will ask to be paid off every Saturday night. If they were bound by a five-year contract they would break it and desert the same as they do in the army. They will give various reasons for leaving, some because they do not like the foreman, the food, the work or the climate, or they wish to go home, and so on for quantity. If they can make a combination they will strike, and so they would in the army; but there a strike would be a mutiny and would be followed by disagreeable consequences.

Two-thirds of our deserters are "repeaters;" that is, men who enlist and desert from regiment after regiment until they are finally caught and sent to a military prison. Many of them are mere foreign adventurers, who enlist only that they may be sent out to a new country.

Desertion is not felt to be a serious evil by the country at large until conscription is enforced. Then, when every community has to fill the place of its deserting conscript by another, every man subject to draft begins to take a lively interest in the matter.

Now it is a mere matter of money. It costs the taxpayers about $500 to replace a deserter, yet the average citizen does not think of this.

But the more serious phase of the matter is the utter indifference with which the violation of a contract is regarded by many men, both in civil and military life.

THOMAS M. ANDERSON.

THE COLLEGE CASE.

CORVALLIS, Dec. 10.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

The article on the college case in your issue of the 7th inst. has attracted very general attention in this community. We fully appreciate what you say in the outset, that "the recent decision of the supreme court gives the church all they ask and more; gives it a right not only to control a state school independent of and in defiance of the state, but the control of the college farm and buildings thereon worth $4000, in which it never invested a nickel; and the question is asked on every hand: 'How can such things be?'"

It is generally understood that church organizations can only hold property for religious purposes, that it is for "the benefit of religion, for works of charity and religious worship." And as the State Agricultural College is for neither of these purposes, how can the M. E. Church South hold or control it, or its property? If the legislature of 1870 undertook to confer such control and power on any church would not the act be void, whether such control was given directly or through its creature?

Under the act of congress of July, 1862, creating an endowment fund for our State Agricultural College, the state was required to provide a college, which a common man would understand to mean an institution that was always to be under the direct control of the state, like the State University, and the legislature of 1870 had no more power to place the State Agricultural College under the control of the M. E. Church South than the devil had to give the world to Jesus. The state in this matter is simply a trustee of an express trust, and must administer the trust through its legislature.

If the decision goes as far as you think it does, and no one is to question its validity, then I quite agree with you that the state had better pay the Indians and loose from this "cold man of the sea" as soon as possible. Some persons here think that the decision of the court being on a demurrer to the complaint, all the court actually decided was that the M. E. Church South had a standing in court on this uncontradicted complaint. "Only this, and nothing more."

The people of Benton county have done their part to aid the State Agricultural College. They bought the farm, they raised $2000 by subscription and have built as fine a college building as there is in the state. Many of us have embarrassed ourselves to raise this money, and all we expect in return or hope for is to see the school made a complete success, and we rely greatly on THE OREGONIAN to aid us in this good work.

BENTON.

A Luxury and Necessity

For rich and poor who wish to enjoy good health, and who do not wish to to resort to bitter, nauseous liver medicines and cathartics, is the concentrated California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs.

SOUTHERN OREGON.

A Visitor's Notes on That Part of the State.

Roseburg and Its People—Woolen Mill—Stock Raising—Mining—Fruit Raising—Winston's Large Orchard.

The editor of the *American Volunteer*, published at Carlisle, Pa., who was recently in Oregon, publishes the following letter in his paper:

Around Roseburg there are a great many hills of all sizes. They don't seem to be in ranges, for, look whichever direction you will, they crop out and intercept your view, and the "valley" in which the town is located is more like a pocket than a valley, particularly when you come to compare it with the Willamette valley. Roseburg lies on the bank of the Umpqua river, a stream which here is not very wide, but which contains a considerable depth of clear Oregon water. The land on which the town is built is uneven and irregular, forming a strong contrast with the ev y even site upon which Eugene City is built. Notwithstanding the uneven surface the streets present a passably regular appearance and the town wears a more pronounced business air than do towns of the same size in the purely agricultural districts of Pennsylvania. The citizens strike you very favorably. They all possess that quiet, easy, contented, cheerful disposition so characteristic of the people all over Oregon. They seem to have no cares, no bad digestion, no insomnia, no notes in bank, or indeed anything else calculated to disturb their peace of mind. They don't fret about the fickleness of the weather, for the weather in Oregon is not fickle; they don't worry over failure of the crops, for the crops in Oregon never fail; the summer's heat don't trouble them, for the summers in Oregon are not hot, only warm; the winter's cold don't freeze them, for the winters here are not cold, only cool and moist. The cyclone and the blizzard are alike strangers in this land, and the favored people only know of such phenomena of dame nature through the medium of the newspapers.

Roseburg has some substantial brick business blocks, built after a sty e of architecture that is peculiar to the far West. It has a hotel, the McClallan house, which is a credit to the place and enjoys a heavy run of patronage. The town is the county seat of Douglas county, a county with an area of 4000 square miles and a population of 9396 by the census of 1880. Roseburg is the largest town in the county and has now a population of probably 1500. It has a brick courthouse of rather small dimensions, and more tidy and agreeable on the outside than on the inside. It has a small brick jail ample and secure enough, for at the time of my visit there was not a prisoner in it, not even a Chinaman or a tramp. The business places are somewhat scattered, and the residences are quite numerous, many of them being isolated in large lots full of fruit trees and tall vegetation, which was beginning to show the advanced stage of the summer. The streets are wide, and as Roseburg has not yet a reservoir and a system of water supply the dust in them was not every where comfortably laid nor the lawns of the pleasant homes sprinkled like those of Eugene.

I didn't have time to stroll out into the hills and see and judge for myself of what they contain for the farmer, the woodman and the miner and therefore had to rest satisfied with the information regarding them which I gleaned second hand. They are not covered with such a dense growth of timber, and timber of such a large kind as are the hills of Washington territory or the hills of the Lower Willamette valley. In many places they are bare, entirely without vegetation of any sort whatever, and in some instances where such is the case the rock shows a decided iron cast, and I met people who are confident that large deposits of iron ore will be discovered in Southern Oregon and that before many years. There are also places where it is claimed that silver and gold bearing quartz is found, but I did not hear of any mines of the precious metals being developed to any considerable extent, but judging from the topography of the country and other indications silver and gold mining is likely to become one of the principal industries, once the country becomes settled. While immediately around Roseburg the hills have very little timber upon them, there is timber of good quality farther back in the country, some of which is on lands still owned by the government. Here, as is the case in many other parts of the country, the government must watch its property to keep from being robbed, and on the same train on which I came away from Roseburg there also came away a young man who was a government agent travelling around and detecting parties who made a practice of cutting timber on government lands. I did not learn whether any person in the vicinity had so offended, but from his presence a stranger was apt to infer that the government had its suspicions and fears.

There is not much manufacturing at Roseburg yet, but there is one woolen mill of considerable size erected before long. The locality affords excellent water power, and recently several strangers, Scotchmen, I believe, proposed to the people of Roseburg to build the mill and equip it with the necessary machinery if the Roseburgers built the dam. The proposition was accepted, the dam has been built, and within another year the spindles and looms will be in motion in the new establishment. The water power was not the only inducement to locate this enterprise here. This section of Oregon has yet large areas of vacant land, much of which by reason of its hilly and broken character can never be farmed, and consequently can only be utilized as stock ranges. Over these lands roam large herds of sheep and the quality of wool grown is not excelled anywhere in America, but because of the great distance to the wool markets the owners have been getting only a very low price for it. By building a mill and manufacturing the wool into fabrics, for which there is a market right at home, a demand for the raw material will be created and its value enhanced.

Not only are sheep extensively raised in this part of Oregon but also a great many cattle. There are people scattered around among these hills who are in good circumstances, quite some of them wealthy, who have made their ample fortunes almost exclusively at cattle raising, and are still engaged at it. The leading citizens in and around Roseburg are not lacking in enterprise, even if they are contented. They fully realize that the advent of railroads into their section will before long bring an influx of settlers from the older states and a new and different order of prosperity, and are preparing for this new life in more ways than one. They have a county agricultural society which holds annual fairs and in other ways promotes farming interests. A meeting of a number of the members of this society was held on the day I was in the town and I had the pleasure of an introduction to one of the party, D. S. K. Buick. Mr. Buick in the summer of 1886 accompanied an exhibition car on an extended trip through the Eastern states, exhibiting samples of grain, grasses, vegetables, fruits and other Oregon products at the great centers of population. The nearest to Carlisle the car got was Harrisburg, where it made a brief stay. If a car well stocked with samples of Oregon's great ness were brought to the great Grangers' picnic, where every year during the last week of August a hundred thousand and more farmers congregate, it would in that brief time disseminate more information concerning Oregon among a class of people who would assimilate it than it would in any three months' trip between the great cities of the East. It would also serve as an attraction and I hope Col. Thomas will try and engage it and put it upon the programme of his next year's show. Hailing from the extreme northwest part of this great country it would be one of the leading and most interesting features of the occasion.

The Umpqua valley of Oregon is especially adapted to fruit raising. In some parts of the state, grapes, peaches and melons don't do well, but here they thrive and yield about as well as other fruits do. Persons who have read all the letters published in the *Volunteer* from the Northwest will remember of my telling them of visiting Tom Farquhar's peach orchard on an island in the Umpqua river opposite Roseburg. Farquhar's is only one of the orchards in this vicinity. There are others and after Capt. Pague and I had given Farquhar's a pretty thorough inspection we drove out to the orchard owned by W. C. Winston, some five or six miles to the southwest of Roseburg. The road lay through a hilly country and where it wasn't rough it was lusty. The little cayuse horse which we drove was good, game and patient but slow. His deliberation gave us time both to view the landscape along our route and to engage in conversation. As it was five years since Capt. Pague had last been home it was but natural that far-away Carlisle and the people in and around it and the events that there happened in times for subjects for our conversation and they did. The time traveled faster than we did and almost before we were aware of it we were at Winston's. We inquired for Mr. Winston and found him at home. We made known the object of our visit and he conducted us through his orchard and showed us his trees and fruit and told us of his experience at raising fruit with a zest and enthusiasm born of success. He has a farm lying in a bend of a branch of the Umpqua river which contains over 200 acres and nearly every acre of it planted with fruit trees, grape vines and berries. It was a sort of a fruit wilderness. There were apples, pears, peaches, plums, prunes, apricots, grapes and nectarines. There were cherry trees, too, but cherry time was over. There were large patches of strawberry vines, and raspberry, blackberry, gooseberry and currant bushes. There were also grapes, but not of such great variety and abundance as of other fruits. Many of the trees of the earlier varieties were stripped of their crop, but those of which none had been taken were indeed a sight to behold, and many trees had branches broken from the weight of fruit. Especially were the plum and prune trees burdened, and their fruit was much larger and finer looking than the same kind of fruit grown in the states east of the Rocky mountains. Not being an experienced fruit grower it puzzled me to tell the plums from the prunes, they looking so much alike and there so nearly alike in taste. There were different varieties of prunes, but I now remember only the blue and egg varieties. Both were beautiful and delicious, and when broken apart the egg had the appearance of old gold. The egg plum was so large it occurred to me it should be named the goose egg plum" instead of the name it does bear. Mr. Winston told us lastly as we were about leaving how many hundred peach, plum, pear and other trees he had planted, but I made no note of the number at the time, and do not now remember. The number was great, as may be inferred from the large area that is planted. He had a very large number of peach trees whose fruit had ripened early and had all or nearly all been harvested. Many quite young peach trees which had not yet reached the bearing age and all, young and old and middle-aged, wore a healthy and thrifty appearance. Indeed the entire orchard, and an orchard of 200 acres is a large one, had nothing of a sickly or unthrifty nature in it. Trees, bark, leaves and fruit were smooth and healthy and free from all or nearly all of the defects so common in the fruit and fruit trees of the East. The stalks of the raspberries and blackberries were much taller and thicker than the stalk of these berries grows in the East, and the stalk was singularly smooth and the leaves large and perfect. It was the same with the currants and gooseberries, and, indeed, with all the kinds of fruits and berries we saw in the Winston orchard. Portions of the orchard were planted with potatoes and corn, and some with sweet potatoes. The potatoes may have been fairly good, judging from the appearance above the ground, but the corn was nothing to brag of, even if it was about as inferior to Pennsylvania corn as Pennsylvania fruit and berries are inferior to Oregon fruit and berries. On the side of his orchard next his buildings Mr. Winston had his dryers and evaporators, with which some of his men were preparing immense quantities of fruit for the markets. The prunes are dried with the pit, the plums are halved and pitted and look sweet, tempting and tempting as they lie upon the dryer with the fire-box sides up. Here, in the use of Mr. Winston's men, I met two objects so near from my home I felt like greeting them. They were two of the Waynesboro, Franklin county, American Manufacturing Company's fruit evaporators. One is very large one and the other only ordinary size. Mr. W. found them quite good for evaporating apples, but for drying plums and prunes hardly equal to some other arrangement he has. Meeting Waynesboro machinery in this remote corner of the world almost led me to doubt whether I really was thirty-five hundred miles from home.

After we had had a good look at Mr. Winston's orchard and eaten freely of its choicest morsels, we said good-by, climbed into our wagon and were soon across the high bridge on our way back to Roseburg, where we arrived at a late hour but in good condition.

When I left Portland it was my intention to go as far south as Ashland, a town near the California state line, but as so much of the traveling from Eugene south was by night, when it was impossible to see anything of the country, I concluded I not to go any farther than Roseburg. So that night, at a little past midnight, Capt. Pague and his good lady accompanied me to the train which was to bear me again back in direction of Portland.

Great Lumber Enterprise.

Ashland Tidings.

Within the past week or two work has been commenced in the inauguration of a lumbering business of great magnitude upon Rogue river, it is reported. A number of men from San Francisco left the railroad at Central Point or Gold Hill and proceeded up the river some forty or fifty miles on the north side, where they are preparing to build cabins and begin logging, it is said. No accurate information has been obtainable yet as to who is managing the enterprise, or how much capital is embarked in it, but the rumor is afloat that heavy capitalists in California are behind it, and that the scheme contemplates the erection of extensive mills in the timber and the construction of a flume to convey the lumber to the railroad. If the rumors be founded in fact, the scheme is fraught with momentous consequences for Rogue river valley. The business to be profitable will such an outlay as would be required to build one of the longest flumes in the world would have to be conducted on a most extensive scale, and would be a great step in the development of the rich natural resources of our county. Water from a big flume could be sold for irrigating large areas of land now idle and unproductive, and while the possible benefits of the enterprise to our valley are so great, we can hardly hope yet that capital is prepared to make the large investments which are required.

Sensible Southern Talk.

Charleston News and Courier.

We find more Southern people than had been suspected determining their votes upon what they considered business interests of the country. West Virginia, for example, is very nearly, if not quite, republican. Sneering at West Virginia is foolish. The West Virginians have not suddenly lost interest in their Southern brethren; they have divided upon economic questions. The election of a republican from the Chattanooga district does not mean that Chattanooga has suddenly forgot the South, but that many millions are invested there in iron industries, and the people believed, wisely or unwisely, that President Cleveland's policy meant financial loss to them. They voted as they believed, with their money.

In the recent election democratic losses and republican gains in the South mean increasing attention to business. The *News and Courier* believed firmly in Mr. Cleveland's policy, as set forth in his famous tax message, as best for the whole country; but the faith in the president's policy does not hinder us from seeing that thousands of good Southern men did not agree with the policy of the president. Some of our Southern leaders should hold their peace for a time. They are now rather off their balance.

A Friend's Cheerful Remarks.

New York Sun, Dem.

Should Congress meet at noon to-day to explain to itself how it got bounced by the American people.

Prisoner at the bar," said an American judge, none the less than eloquent, "God has given you a good constitution and sense, instead of which you go about the country stealing ducks."

Plus, for any congress that has a good chance and wishes it stealing ducks or chasing rainbows, or conducting an educational campaign!

Had Felt the Same Way.

Chicago Tribune.

"Prisoner," said the police magistrate, "you are charged with being found drunk and disorderly on the street last night at a late hour. Have you anything to say?"

"Nothing, your honor," replied the prisoner, "I'm guilty. I carved my first turkey yesterday before a dining room full of guests."

"My poor fellow," exclaimed the magistrate, compassionately; "I know just how you felt. Officer, release this man."

Through Pullman sleepers and dining cars; also second-class sleepers through to the East via Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.

OF INTEREST TO FARMERS.

The Importance of Organizing a Fruit Growers' Union.

Grow Your Own Trees—The Oregon Hop Crop—The Excellent Custom of Holding Farmers' Institutes—Health of Horses.

The committee appointed at the November meeting of the Oregon State Horticultural Association for the purpose of ascertaining what fruit-growers will join an association for the purpose of organizing to sell their green and dried fruits, and to see what competent business man can be got to act as agent for a Fruit-growers' Union, will report a plan for action and begin active operations at the regular quarterly meeting to be held the second Tuesday in January. The importance of that movement can be judged from some facts that are apparent, and the present bears only a small proportion to what may be expected of the future. Fruit-growing as a permanent industry dates back only a few years, and the showing given a few days ago in these columns makes it plain that in a few years—say five at the most—the fruit products of Western Oregon will more than quadruple the present product, and in ten years will amount in value annually to millions of dollars. Organized effort must precede this immense production and competent effort be manifested to handle the fruit product of our region, to find markets for fruit and build up a reliable trade. Such a business as even now the fruit industry requires, is not easily organized or managed. No uneducated man can do it justice, for its present magnitude requires that some man educated by business experience and capable in the highest business sense, shall arrange its details and conduct its affairs.

"There are many men of business capacity who have fruit farms and make out to realize something from their crop. While the multitude of smaller dealers are at the mercy of circumstances and obliged to take whatever they can get. But the greatest producers as well as the least, are equally interested in the organization of a Fruit Growers' Union. No man can do as well for himself as such a union can do for him if it is well managed and in competent hands. The business of such a union will naturally grow as people have confidence in it, and it should be so managed as to inspire confidence from the start. To show something of its extent let us plan what methods of business will be necessary.

It will be necessary to have a large warehouse convenient to this city, but not expensively located. Here all fruit will be received, and if not packed when received, to be here looked over and packed. If too ripe for shipping some home use may be made of such, and for this a large evaporator may be built. A competent man with assistants must conduct this and do the extensive correspondence, while salesmen, as many as may be necessary, shall be in the field and solicit orders. While canvassing to sell green fruit they can be looking for a market for dried products, and thus put in much of the year.

If such union is organized and in good working order it can grow into the trade and fill it satisfactorily when it shall reach millions in annual value. If the matter is neglected and nothing is done that is satisfactory, the result will be great loss to our fruit growers, for they will soon find themselves involved with no outlet save to accept any price men who are in the trade may offer. Organize now, under the corporation act of the state, and prepare for business. Plan so that the small grower as well as the large can be benefitted; place good men in the lead and results will be so satisfactory that all will be satisfied and all will be equally benefitted.

The owest commission charged by commission houses for handling any products a 5 per cent. If the producer pays that and found a good market for his fruits, it would give a sufficient fund to carry on business if the majority of fruit-growers would join the organization. The plan to be pursued would be to assess the expenses and losses, if any, on the total of the year's trade. There need be no trouble in carrying through such an enterprise successfully, if producers will show confidence and put their goods in the hands of the union.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Through the United States it has become a growing custom to hold institutes through the farming districts where leading topics that concern agriculture are discussed, and men of experience and ability take leading parts. The efficient and capable professor of agriculture of the Agricultural College of Oregon is attempting to carry out a system adopted by the faculty of that institution, and introduce a series of farmers' institutes through our state. The first of these was held at Corvallis last month and was a success so far as the exercises were concerned. The only lack was that very few farmers were present and little good was done for the persons most interested, save as they read reports of the proceedings in the newspapers. During January another institute will be held at Salem, and during the winter several more will be held in different counties. It is the desire of those who are trying to carry out these plans to call out the best talent in Oregon and enlist men of experience in the work. There is no intention to favor individuals or locations, but that all who are interested shall take part and express their views as well as give their experience. There are farmers who are capable and whose experience can be made valuable to all the rest, and such men should attend the institutes and take active part in the exercises.

By the request of the college and in the interest of agriculture at large, THE OREGONIAN calls attention to this matter. Here in Oregon agriculture needs all the aid we can give it and it is necessary to use the experience of those who are most competent to the advantage of the rest. New ideas are growing up and new methods coming in practice and agriculture is the same it was even few years ago. It is becoming necessary that men who farm the land shall know how to make the most of it and how to keep up its fertility. The farmer who follows old methods cannot hold his own with the man who is conversant with the latest improvements, and no man can afford to lose any opportunity for improving his knowledge of the true principles of agriculture.

GROW YOUR OWN TREES.

An orchardist who has nothing more than ordinary experience in the business, and who has recently caught the idea of growing his own trees, says that any man can do as much who wishes to, as there is nothing intricate about budding or grafting. We give from his experience a few facts that can be made of use if people choose. He says he has 200 choice trees of peach, prune and pear of the best varieties that have not cost him much to raise and to bud and graft, and he finds a great advantage in being able to take them up and transplant them without shaking off all the dirt, and with more roots left than the nurseryman can ordinarily leave. He considers his trees easily worth double what any can be that he can buy, because he can handle them to such good advantage. If he had to buy them they would cost $400, and as they are now they have not cost $100, and perhaps not over $50. Any man can plant seed this spring, bud the young trees in August or graft them next winter, and they won't cost him over a penny apiece if he has good success with them, and he thinks it safe to say that good trees can be grown for two cents each. People are apt to think budding and grafting are difficult, but they are not, and any one with good average sense can learn how to do either in a short time.

It is customary to graft on peach stock to grow plum and prune trees, and it is a rather singular fact that peach cannot be grafted on peach, but must be budded. While buds take grafts will fail in a majority of cases. Peach stock (young trees) can be budded with peach and do well.

If you want to grow peach or plum or prune trees procure peach pits immediately of some seedsman, or dig them out of a heap of litter, so the rain and frost can affect them. Some seedsmen layer them in a cellar or some such place, a layer of pits and a layer of litter, making them several layers deep, but last year one man lost all his seed by heating and spoiling.

If they are exposed on the ground and covered with litter, so the frost will affect them, many of them will be sprouted by the time the ground is ready to plant. Then take them up, crack those not open, plant the pits and nearly all will grow well the same season. A similar way can be pursued with all stone pits. Cherry seeds need similar exposure. Last spring field mice destroyed our little nursery and pains must be taken to plant away from their runs, as no way was found to destroy them.

Apple and pear seeds need to be similarly exposed to secure growth the next spring and with fair success any man can soon have a nursery of seedlings to work as he pleases.

There are persons through the country who are good workmen and can be hired to bud or graft, but the best way is to learn how to do it yourself. Budding requires only a knife and string and it will be best to buy a budding knife that is adapted to the work. Grafting is very easy, when understood, and can be done in several ways. If you grow the seedling, peach to graft prunes on for your own use the best way is to put the graft in a little distance above the ground so the plum will not take root, as the object of grafting on peach is to prevent the roots from sprouting. The peach does not sprout but the plum does sowhenever a root is cut by the plow.

Many will think they cannot do all this and not undertake it; but if they do it they will soon find themselves proficient and wonder they did no do it sooner. We give this information in the interest of many who are not able to purchase trees and do all else required to make an orchard. If you plant seeds this spring they can be budded in August or grafted in the following winter and both can be set out the following October, or eighteen months from the planting of the seeds. The best success seems to be had in planting the seeds with the first warm spell that usually comes about April 1st.

The several advantages from growing your own trees are that you save a heavy expense for one thing, and that you have choice trees to set out when you want them, for another.

OREGON HOP CROP.

George W. Hubbard, the well known hop buyer, who has been making his headquarters here for some time, was seen last evening. "The hop crop of '88 is practically all sold in Oregon," said Mr. H. "There are about 300 bales in Salem, 100 at Butteville, 60 or 60 at Sylverton and 150 at Independence. The truth is that hops are pretty well closed out and I don't see why you may say that Oregon has made a gain of ten pounds in her stand ng as a hop producing state, so far as quality is concerned this year, and if this improvement is continued she will rival Washington territory in a year or two. A point I would like to have you impress on growers that what they neglect here is proper cultivation of the soil, which is the means of fattening hops just as much as corn is the means of making fat hogs. Tell the growers to cut out this piece of advice and paste it in their hats for reference next season."—*Statesman.*

Hop growing is a business that has many ups and downs, and for the ten years past the ups have had the advantage. Those who have steadily keep up their yards, thoroughly cultivated them and acted a sensible part have made money by so doing. Some years ago a man who had staked his all on a hop yard got discouraged and dug his plants up. The very next year they bore a good price, and he let well enough alone the worst of a man in good circumstances instead of the contrary. Another man who had nothing to buy with got hold of a hop yard whose owner was discouraged, and is now in booming circumstances. Take the condition of the hop trade for thirty or more years back and it shows that all who have kept on and cared for their yards have made a great profit from them. It is possible that hops may be down for several years in succession, and many become discouraged, but it is apparently certain that they will soon again be up and command extravagant prices. That has been the way of the hop market for many years, but for at least thirty-five years past hops have averaged over thirty cents a pounds, and seven pays all expenses. Here is a showing not equaled by any other staple crop that is grown, and it should be encouragement for people to take as good care in dull times as in other times of hop yards and be prepared with a good crop whether prices shall be up or down.

One great advantage we have is that no blight injures hops yet on this coast; no disease of any kind affects them, and lice are not known. This gives our region this advantage, that while the crops of old countries suffer more or less from these causes, the Pacific coast is clear of them, and our crop is heavier in yield, as well as free from chances of failure, which adds a great per cent. to the average value of the crop.

HEALTH OF HORSES.

If a horse was on perennial pastures, watered by pure streams, it is probable he would live to a good old age without any disease to intervene; but horses as men use them are not in the same conditions of natural provision and are subject to so many and so changing relations that they are not to be supposed always sound and well. They are often overtaxed in strength and worked in sunshine, rain and winter's cold and in storms as well as sunshine, so that it would be strange indeed if they are always strong and well.

Man requires much of the horse and requires it constantly. He puts his team to its utmost and then gives no rest as relief. So few men are fit to own and use horses that it is a wonder at last so many animals live as long and do as much work as they do. The average hired man is heartless and ignorant and should be watched carefully, and so the owner should watch his team to see if it keeps in good order and looks well. A team often earns the living for a family, yet is abused at times in a brutal way. Many a time a horse would appreciate a kind word as well as his oats, or to be rubbed down more than a feed, yet he gets no more attention than if he was not so kind and serviceable and honest a friend.

Think a moment how much you owe to your horse; how much he does; how faithfully he carries out your instructions, and then remember that if you treat him well he will work on for twenty years, and if you treat him ill he may die at any time. Horses do die of overwork, and sometimes of ill treatment. The world is full of horses that have some defect caused by over exertion or abuse. Many a man ill treats his team who does not intend to do so, because he imagines it made of iron. A horse should never be strained above his ability; should be worked in regular hours and in a regular way; should always receive kind acts and words, and should be fed enough at the right time. Besides these matters, study his comfort, keep him covered from cold and from sweat, and don't fail to carry and comb him night and morning.

TO TELL THE AGE OF HORSES.

A correspondent encloses the following lines which are said to have appeared originally in the Toronto *Truth*:

To tell the age of any horse,
Inspect the lower jaw, of course;
The sixth front tools the tale will tell,
And every doubt and fear dispel.

Two middle "nippers" you behold
Before the colt is two weeks old.
Before a month has passed and gone
Eight months the "corners" cut the gum.

The outside grooves will disappear
From middle two in just one year.
In two years, from the second pair;
In three the corners, too, are bare.

At two the middle "nippers" drop;
At three the second pair can't stop.
When four years old the third pair goes;
At five a full new set he shows.

The deep black spots will pass from view
At six years from the middle two.
The second pair at seven years

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Dec. 10.

Merchandise received or shipped to arrive by rail—14 cs dry goods, 7 cs domestics, 15 cs clothing, 32 pkgs tobacco, 14 buggies, 12 cutters, 64 pkgs wagon material, 262 rails, 2 cars iron water pipes, 1 lot printing paper, 27 pkgs hardware, 1 lot horse shoes, 1 car furniture, 10 cs drugs, 15 cs medicines, 1 lot nails, 2 lots glassware, 3 cds crockery, 4 cs rubber goods, 15 pkgs castings, 4 cses earthenware.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past 48 hours: 18,481 ctls wheat, 1091 bbls flour, 1590 ctls oats, 441 ctls millstuffs, 277 sks potatoes, 1190 lbs hides, 13 pkgs butter, 15 pkgs eggs, 307 pkgs green fruits, 33 pkgs dried fruits, 48,000 lbs flaxseed, 10 tons hay, 165 hd sheep.

FREIGHTS.—The situation is stormy for ships. The scarcity of tonnage is the point of advantage for owners. We quote nominal rates 47s 6d@50s.

EGGS—The market is steady. Quote Oregon 35c, Eastern 30@32½c.

BUTTER.—Eastern butter on the market is of good quality and in active demand at prices ranging from 25c for dairy to 34c for gilt edge creamery.

WHEAT.—The market is dull and but little business is being transacted, owing to the fact that wheat is held in the interior at such high figures that shippers are unable to handle it at the present freight rates. We quote nominal figures Eastern Oregon $1 37½@1 40, Valley $1 42½@1 45.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The stock market was on a lower level all the way to-day than on Saturday, prices dropping from ½ to 3½ per cent. in the forenoon, only a portion of which was regained in the afternoon, although a few stocks showed marked strength and closed higher.

Governments were dull and steady.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Money on call, easy at 1 @3 per cent; last loan, 1; closing, offered 1. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6½. Sterling ex change, quiet but stronger, with actual business at $4 83½ for sixty-day bills, $4 85½ for demand.

U. S. 4s (coupon)	123½	U. S. 4½s (reg.)	108
U. S. 4s (reg.)	127½	Pacific 6s	118
U. S. 4½s (coupon)	108		

STOCKS.

American Ex	110	N. P. Preferred	58½
Canada Pacific	51½	Northwestern	103½
Canada Southern	51½	Oregon Imp	6⅞
Central Pacific	33½	O. R. & N	91½
Burlington	76½	Transcontinental	39½
Del. & Lackawanna	135½	Pacific Mail	35⅜
Denver & Rio Grde	15½	Reading	46½
Erie	25½	Rock Island	97½
Lake Shore	99½	St. Paul	66⅝
Louisville & Nashv	83½	Texas Pacific	20⅞
Michigan Central	85	Union Pacific	46½
Missouri Pacific	86⅞	U. S. Express	74
Kansas & Texas	13½	Wells-Fargo	140
N. Y. Central	108½	Western Union	82½
Northern Pacific	24⅝		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Closing prices: Atchison & Topeka, first sevens, 120; do railroad, 55½; Burlington & Quincy, 105¾; Mexican Central, common, 11½; do first mortgage bonds, 63½; San Diego Land Co., 22.

MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Consols, 95 13-16. Silver bullion, per fine ounce, 42s 3d. Bank of England rate of discount, 5 per cent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Sterling exchange, long, $4 85; short, $4 89. U. S. bonds, 4's, 128½; do 4½'s, 108. Silver bullion per fine ounce, 92¼.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Sterling exchange, 60 days, $4 84½; do documentary, $4 84½. Transfers, 25 per cent premium.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.

Cahir	$ 5 00	Exchequer	1 30
Mexican	5 12½	Seg. Belcher	5 85
G & C	4 65	Justice	1 80
B & B	4 90	Hulton	5 90
Con Cala	11 00	Challenge	2 75
Savage	4 20	N. B. Isle	2 90
Chollar	8 80	Nev Queen	3 00
Potosi	8 15	Bodie	1 50
Hale & Norcross	6 00	Sierra	95
Crown Point	5 37	Peerless	1 60
Yellow Jacket	5 37	Crocker	95
Belcher	7 00	Overman	1 70
Sierra Nevada	8 90	Alpha	2 95
Utah	1 55	Imperial	95
Bullion	1 55	Silver Hill	75

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Produce receipts, last 48 hours, included 2500 ctls wheat, 401,500 qr sks flour, 2100 ctls barley, 6900 sks potatoes.

Flour—There has been some little inquiry for small to medium sized iron, and two vessels, the Ger bk Josepha, 815 tons, and Br bk Rothleway, 1246 tons, have been closed for grain loading to U. K., Havre or Antwerp; the rate in both cases was 33s. For outside loading there has been little inquiry, but no new business has transpired. Sailings during the past week have somewhat reduced the aggregate engaged tonnage in port, which now foots up some 54,500 tons; the disengaged tonnage has been increased by recent arrivals to 42,500 tons, and tonnage listed to arrive amounts to 175,000. This time last year engaged vessels in port aggregated 22,500 tons; disengaged in port 78,000 tons, and tonnage listed to arrive 269,000.

Wheat—The spot market for the past few days has given way to rather steadier feeling, in response to the slight improvement in foreign markets, but there is very little change, as yet, in values which may be quoted nominally at $1 45@1 47½ for No. 1 shipping. The export demand is fair, but holders are not generally willing to sell at present prices, and business is therefore necessarily limited.

On the produce exchange, trade was quiet. Sales: Buyer year were, 900 tons at $1 47, 100 tons at $1 46¾, 300 at $1 47¾; buyer season, $1 56½. Afternoon session. Options were very dull. Buyer year closed $1 47¾; buyer season $1 57½; buyer 1889 $1 60¾, seller 1889 $1 41.

Barley—The market is dull and spiritless, with hardly any business doing. The demand is poor, while stocks are fairly large, and a pressure to sell on the part of holders, would further weaken the market. Choice feed 80@81½c are nominal quotations. Options are quiet. Buyer year 82½, buyer season 93. Afternoon session, buyer season 92.

Oats—No very active movement is going on, but a steady tone is maintained, with values stationary. The inquiry is fair, and holders firm. Feed ranges from $1 00@$1 17½.

Potatoes—Heavy receipts have in no way seriously affected the market, and although little animation is shown, a steady feeling exists. Quote Burbanks, 75@85c; peerless, 60@70c; garnets, 65@75c.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The wheat market opened rather easier, but gained strength during the day and closed firmer and higher. Values throughout the day ranged as follows: Opening $1 05 January, $1 10¾ May, $1 09¾ June. Noon—1 06¾ January, $1 08¾ March, $1 11 May, $1 10¼ June. Closing—$1 06¾ December, $1 06¾ January, $1 07¾ February, $1 09¾ March, $1 11¾ May.

Atlantic grain freights by steamer from New York to Liverpool steady at 5d per bushel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Petroleum opened firm at 88¾c, but became strong after the first sales and advanced to 90¾c. Heavy selling orders from the West then turned the market and it declined sharply, closing weak at 89¼c. Total sales, 1,977,000 barrels.

Mining quotations closed: Caledonia Black Hills, $3 50; Choller $2 60, Consolidated California & Virginia $11, Deadwood T. $1 50, Hale & Norcross $9 12, Home Stake $11, Iron Silver $3 25, Mexican $4 85, Mutual $1 45, Plymouth $7 50, Savage $4, Sierra Nevada $3 95, Standard $1, Silver King, $1.

Hops—Quiet and weak.

Coffee—Options opened barely steady, 5@15 points up and closed weak, 30@60 points below Saturday: Sales, 90,000 bags, including January-December at 15.40@15.50, January $15.50@15.75, February $15.30@15.75, March $15.30@15.85, April $15.25@15.95. Spot Rio, barely steady and quiet; fair cargoes $17 50.

Sugar—Raw, inactive and firm; fair refining, 3 5-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 6¾c; refined, firm and moderately active.

Copper—Dull.

Lead—Quiet and steady.

Tin—Firm.

Bar silver 92½c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—The visible wheat supply increased to 36,570,000 bushels, an increase of 307,000 bushels during the past week.

Wheat receipts at seven primary points for the past forty-eight hours were 666,000 bushels. Shipments from these points were 662,000 bushels.

Wheat opened dull but firmer, advanced [illegible] and closed weak at [illegible] below Saturday. Closing prices: December [illegible], January $1 06 May. Noon—$1 04¼ January, $1 09¾ May. Closing—$1 04¼ December, $1 06¾ January, $1 10¾ May.

Provisions—Pork, firmer; $14 37½ December; lard, easier, $8 05 December; ribs, easier, $7 02½ December.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 10,000; market stronger; choice beeves, $5@5 50; steers, $3@4 85; stockers and feeders, $1 90@3 20; Texas cattle, $2 40@3 20. Western rangers, $3@3 80.

Hogs—Receipts, 20,000; slow and 5@10c lower; mixed, $5 10@5 35; heavy, $5 15@5 45; light, $5@5 30.

Sheep—Receipts, 7000; slow and weak; natives, $2 75@5 25; Westerns, $2 85@4 60; Texans, $2 30@3 40.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.—Wheat, quiet but steady; holders offer moderately. Corn, steady; demand fair.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE REVIEW.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: Good dry English wheats have maintained prices, but the bulk of the offerings is of poor quality and has fallen a shilling. New wheat, mixed, good foreign, has cropped 6d. Flour is difficult to sell, the mildness of the weather, the abundance of vegetables and the fall in the price of potatoes limiting the consumption of bread. Foreign wheat is depressed. Russian has declined one shilling and California six pence. Indian 1d steady. Liverpool records a fall of 2d per cental on American white and Russian red wheats and 1d per cental on Indian. Corn is quiet.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Weather in England is frosty. Floating wheat cargoes are steadier. Cargoes on passage and for shipment steadier. Mark Lane English and foreign wheat steady. English and American flour steady. 3 P. M.—English country markets slow.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10.—Wheat deliveries by English farmers during past week were 55,821 qrs., at an average price of 31s 3d. Spot wheat steady, 3 P. M.—Options higher. No. 1 California, per cental, 7s 10½d December, 7s 11½d January, 7s 11½d February, 7s 11¾d March, 8s April and May.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—French country markets firmer. 3 P. M.—Spot wheat and flour steady.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Arrived.—Stmr San Pedro, Tacoma; stmr Columbia, Portland; stmr San Juan, Panama. Sailed—Bktn Quickstep, Santa Rosalia.

PORT TOWNSEND, Dec. 10.—Arrived—Ship Rosie Welt, San Francisco; ship Spartan, San Francisco. Sailed—Russian ship Rhea, Melbourne; bktn Amelia, Honolulu.

TACOMA, Dec. 10.—Arrived—Bark Shirley and sch Annie Larsen, both from San Francisco.

ASTORIA, Dec. 10.—Stmr Alliance arrived in 7:30 and left up at 9 last evening. 7:30 A. M.—Stmr Michigan left up. 10 A. M.—Stmr Danube arrived in, and left up at 10:30 A. M.

THE HOTELS.

INTERNATIONAL.

George Street, Michigan
C W Cook, do
H C Wilson, do
Mr Keernen, do
G H Braddock, do
Miss F Braddock, do
Miss M Braddock, do
Miss H Braddock, do
L Braddock, do
Harry Wilson, do
F B McDowell, do
Mrs McDowell, do
W C Doubleday, St Paul
E R Guisner, do
W B Guisner, do
Jos Gormick, do
Chas Harris, do
J T Bishop, do
M Almquist, do
Louis Keens, do
W W Hall, do
J M Sabin, do
E Eggerstrom, Cheney
J Dee, do
Dan Flynn, do
S McGuire, do
J G Wheeler, Oxford
E Lonis, do
J Sribbin, do
John McBean, Astoria
F S Phillipbrick, do
Mrs Phillipbrick, do
Mrs Shofred & dr, do
A H Schiffler, San Fran
Dr C Plankuer, do
J D Steppe, do
Jos Krnfzer, do
Dan Mallory, Albina
F S Williams, do
C Cyrenj Pennsylvania
S C Douglas, do
H L Dwyer, Baltimore
Jas Johnson, do
Fred Stocky, Montana
Wm Krebs, do
Kleinschmidt, do
P E Pasha, Minneapolis
Andrew Olson, do
A B Olson, do
T J Gillett, LaCamas
Harry Gillett, do
P Jacobson, do

Thos Daley, San Fran
Geo Thomas, do
H H Kirbey, do
H J Martin, do
M A Cyre, do
L Richter, do
J Work, do
K Hagan, do
G C Conrad, do
W Lang, do
Chas Page, do
C L Shaw, do
T S Sullivan, Montana
L T Combes, do
Geo S Perkins, do
Thos P Pollard, Idaho
Geo J Daley, do
Chris Rooney, do
E A Webber, Dakota
J Greer, do
J Gray, do
W C McKenzie, Tacoma
C W Snells, do
J Henry, do
Geo Bay, Walla Walla
Thos Wilson, do

W H Davenport, San Fran
Louis Arnold, Montana
Mrs W F Dearborn, Seattle
R Crouse, do
G Register, Kansas
W W Morse, do
G Wheeler, Rockford
H Hoek, Dakota
E W Sanders, Texas
F J Williams, Idaho
E Hotchen, wife & child, Baker City
T T Wash, Denver
Chas Mabay, Chicago
John Linn, Howell
H Geiger, Grand Rapids
Jos DeWolf, Tacoma
Miss Mamie Lee, Seattle
J D Curson, Council Bluffs
W T James, Dallas
M Myers, Bellevulle
W E Blackhart, Idaho
M W Willing, Corvallis
Wm Cobb, Rockford
A Jacobberger, Omaha
R S Lybarger, Kansas
J Ditmer, Rita Walla
H J Cummings, Latourdle
C Carroll, Carrolton
Mrs C Carroll, do
A C Williams, do
R C Turner, Forest Grove
P Hemmelgard & fy, do
Wm J Williams, do
J M Hughes, Salem
Frank Kerns, Ontario
Adam Bang, do
C E Dunn, Spokane
T G Wallace & w, Dayton
F Goodnough, Rochester
C Jameson, Seattle
J P Connell, Dakota
J Britt, Lebanon
E H Story, W T
Ira H Slater, L Grande
H Hindman, Baker City
J W Pondore, The Dalles
J F Moser, Silverton
B Dell, do
Dr A G Smith, Amity
J H Fenton, Eugene
O D Butler, Independence
J Nertlerop, Hillsboro
W H Boothe, do

GILMAN.

Geo Neff, Scappoose
O B Thomas, San Fran
W P Gertman, do
J H Bennett, do
A Herrington, do
N Wolff, do
White Bros, do
E Swanson, do
Peter St Mary, do
G F Schurzs, do
C B Winslow, do
Ben Hansen, do
E Gorman, do
W P Harmon, Tacoma
C Wigner, Spokane
T E Hollingsw[illegible]

S A Miles, St Helens
Jas Johnson, do
P E Atherton, N Y
Henry Griffin, do
B G Gammer, Boston
F A Spencer, Cal
F A Mathews, do
C D Hopkins, Colfax
G H Frana, do
G Evans, do
F E Eastman, do
[illegible]
J F Nash, do
[illegible]
D Lavery & wf, Malheur

RAMONA.

H W Bloom & fm, San Fr
J H Duncan, St Paul
Mrs L J Helms, W Walla
Levi Tillotson, Mich
Chas O Buckley & wf, Dls
C B Brown, Salem
A Gruyer, San Fran
C T Leavenworth, W T
Thos H Cavanaugh, do
E Cronk, Union Ridge
W F Slaughter & w, Gr Riv
C S Bray, San Fran
N S Williams, London
H H Van Luen, St Helm
Miss F Oreudorff, Dwight
O B Whitmord, Eugene
T T Lanning, Detroit

H E B Stowe, Stockton
L C Dillman, Spokane
J T Gaffney, San Fran
A C Fish, Los Angeles
J B Garland, do
J E Marsh, San Diego
Miss J Burset, Newport
W Anderson, W T
Mr Fletcher, St Helens
O C Wand, do
E C Slaughter, Gem Riv
Frank Kellogg, Keppner
G B Taylor, Port Moody
G F Slaughter & wf, W T
J W Copeland, do
C Bloom, East Portland

HOLTON.

M J Joseph, Clonmel
A F Bender, do
F F Hubbie, Wisconsin
C W Carter, do
Dr N J Taylor, Eugene
F S Sterling, Grant's Pass
G W Bird, W P R Co
M A Hep, Gray's Harbor
Mrs M Allen, do
A Meashen, Summerville
T G Reid, Minneapolis
C A Phipps, Cardiff
C Howard, The Dalles
M R Kinner, St Paul
F J Newton, Watertown
R Gunt, Yamhill
M Garment, do
Chas Taylor, Dayton

L Frank, Minneapolis
W Lord, The Dalles
T G Wallace & w, B F
F Goodnough, Rochester
C Jameson, Seattle
J P Connell, Dakota
J Britt, Lebanon
E H Story, W T
Ira H Slater, L Grande
H Hindman, Baker City
J W Pondore, The Dalles
J F Moser, Silverton
B Dell, do
Dr A G Smith, Amity
J H Fenton, Eugene
O D Butler, Independence
J Nertlerop, Hillsboro
W H Boothe, do

MERCHANTS.

A C Kissel, Ontario
A J Kroner, Kansas
H A Pratt, Ohio
C S Hale, Sheridan
W H Hines, St Paul
J G Haynes, New York
G W Connell, do
L S Skinner, do
Geo H Simmons, do
J W Hunter, Kansas
D W Dorrance, Salem
C E Patterson, Buffalo
H Allison, do
A B Brandt, Junction City
C M Clark, Kalama
M Sitton, Tacoma
J Kenfis, do
F M Pickels, Kelso
W P Squires, Winlock
W G Word, Kelso
J A Bowen, do

SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND & PUGET SOUND STEAMSHIP CO. Steamers leave Ainsworth Dock, Portland, for San Francisco, Dec. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Jan. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Feb. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, March 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, April 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, May 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, June 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, July 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Aug. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Sept. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Oct. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Nov. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Dec. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, 1892, Jan. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Feb. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, March 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, April 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, May 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, June 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, July 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Aug. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Sept. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Oct. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Nov. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Dec. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, 1893. Leave Ainsworth Dock at 10 A. M. Leave Alaska Wharf, Seattle, at 4 P. M. Leave Tacoma at 6 P. M. Leave Victoria at 8 A. M. Leave Port Townsend at 10 A. M. Arrive at San Francisco at 8 A. M. Leave San Francisco at 10 A. M. Arrive at Port Townsend at 10 P. M. Arrive at Victoria at 12 P. M. Arrive at Tacoma at 6 A. M. Arrive at Seattle at 8 A. M. Arrive at Portland at 5 P. M. Connections at Portland with O. R. & N. Co. and Northern Pacific R. R. Co. Connections at Tacoma with Northern Pacific R. R. Co. Connections at Victoria with C. P. R. R. Co. Connections at San Francisco with Pacific Coast Steamship Co. and Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. Rates of passage: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10. Meals and berths included. Tickets to China, Japan and Europe. Freight rates as low as by any other line. For freight or passage apply to JACOB KAMM, Portland or J. H. D. GRAY, Agent, Astoria, Or.

A. D. CHARLTON, Asst Gen'l Pass Agent, N. P. R. R., Portland.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen'l Agents, San Francisco.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.—ALASKA ROUTE. Steamers leave Broadway Dock, Seattle, for Alaska ports, Dec. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Jan. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Feb. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, March 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, April 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, May 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, June 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, July 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Aug. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Sept. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Oct. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Nov. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Dec. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, 1892, Jan. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Feb. 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, March 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, April 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, May 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, June 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, July 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, Aug. 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Sept. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Oct. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Nov. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Dec. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, 1893. Leave Broadway Dock at 10 A. M. Leave Alaska Wharf, Seattle, at 4 P. M. Leave Tacoma at 6 P. M. Leave Victoria at 8 A. M. Leave Port Townsend at 10 A. M. Arrive at Port Townsend at 10 P. M. Arrive at Victoria at 12 P. M. Arrive at Tacoma at 6 A. M. Arrive at Seattle at 8 A. M. Arrive at Portland at 5 P. M. Connections at Portland with O. R. & N. Co. and Northern Pacific R. R. Co. Connections at Tacoma with Northern Pacific R. R. Co. Connections at Victoria with C. P. R. R. Co. Connections at San Francisco with Pacific Coast Steamship Co. and Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co. Rates of passage: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10. Meals and berths included. Tickets to China, Japan and Europe. Freight rates as low as by any other line. For freight or passage apply to JACOB KAMM, Portland or J. H. D. GRAY, Agent, Astoria, Or.

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SAPOLIO.

It doesn't make us tired to tell about the merits of Sapolio. Thousands of women in the United States thank us every hour of their lives, for having told them of Sapolio.

Its use saves many weary hours of toil in housecleaning. No. 82.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

Is the oldest and best established medicine for direct treatment of Consumption and all affections of lungs

BECAUSE
It ripens and loosens the tubercles,
Rids the lungs of purulent matter,
Cleans and heals the sore spots,
Makes new blood and helps circulation,
Prevents other deposits of tubercles,
Helps the return of flesh and spirit,
Cures where other remedies fail.

Do not fail to send for Dr. Schenck's new and admirable treatise on the Lungs, the Liver, and the Stomach, with their diseases and cure. It abounds in excellent information, and will give you ideas about their vital organs and the laws of health you never had before. Sent free.

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PURELY VEGETABLE
PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEAWEED TONIC AND
MANDRAKE PILLS

are for sale by all Druggists. Full printed directions with each package. Address all communications to Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

Pear's Soap

Monterey County, California.

Take Southern Pacific Cars, 8:30 A. M. Arrive at Springs at 3:50 P. M.

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PORTLAND—Brown & McCabe.
TACOMA—Gen. T. W. Sprague.
ASTORIA—Capt. George Flavel.

Extract of acacia: most invigorating climate; 1400 feet above the ocean level; mud baths, perpetual sunshine; most healing waters known in America. Specific for Rheumatism, Gout, Liver and Kidney Troubles, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Eczema, Asthma.

HOT SODA AND SULPHUR BATHS

Plunge and Single. Open All the Year.

Take S. P. cars, Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco, 8:30 A. M.; arrive at Springs 3:50 P. M.

J. G. FOSTER, Proprietor.
ED. J. FOSTER, Assistant.

CITY ASSESSMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ASSESSMENT roll of the city of Portland has been filed in the office of the Auditor and Clerk of the city of Portland for the city tax for the year 1892, and will remain open for the inspection until January 1, 1892, prior to which time all appeals from corrections of errors therein must be filed.

SPECIAL ATTENTION OF TAXPAYERS is called to the following section of Ordinance No. 3923:

Sec. 2. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by the assessment, valuation or listing of property may apply to the Committee of Ways and Means of the common council of the city of Portland, Oregon, for a revision of the same. Upon application shall contain a list of all the property subject to taxation for city purposes, owned by, in the possession of or under the control of the applicant, with the assessment of the particular item or items claimed to be erroneously assessed, which said application shall in all cases be verified by the affirmation of the applicant, and must be filed with the Auditor and Clerk before the first day of January, following the date of filing the assessment roll. All such applications shall be the Committee on Ways and Means, together with the Auditor and Clerk, shall carefully examine the same and report to the common council all corrections and corrections as it may deem necessary and proper to be made. W. H. WOOD,
Auditor and Clerk of the City of Portland.
Portland, Nov. 30, 1891. td1

KABO CORSET

NO MORE BONES TO BREAK AND HURT THE WEARER.

KABO is Warranted To Neither Break, Rot, Roll Up With Use, Wear.

BALL'S CORSET Star Boned With KABO

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
CHICAGO CORSET CO.
CHICAGO and NEW YORK.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS.

If You Have Defective Eyes and Value Them, go to

REED & MALCOLM

For your Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. It is the only establishment in the North-west where they are manufactured on thorough scientific principles. Lenses ground, if necessary, to correct each particular case. No visual defect where glasses are required too complicated for us. We guarantee our fitting to be absolutely perfect. Our new optometer, an instrument to measure the strength of the eye, is the most complete, the best that science has produced, and is the only one ever invented that will give the exact amount of insufficiency in one's sight.

REED & MALCOLM,
Scientific Opticians,
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MEN ONLY!

APOSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD, General and NERVOUS DEBILITY, Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young, Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely Unfailing Home Treatment. Benefits in a few days. Illustrated, Sealed. Book, Explanation and Proofs mailed free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

SACKS,

Wheat Sacks, Oat Sacks,
FOR SALE HEAP BY
EVERDING & FARRELL.

WEAK

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the direct and favorite line to Seattle. Ticket Office, No. 2 Washington street.

TRANSPORTATION LINES.

ALBINA BOAT CYCLONE

Leaves Albina—North end Montgomery Dock at 6:45 A. M. and every half hour till 9 P. M., 9:40, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 P. M.

Leaves Portland—Foot of Washington street, at 6:55, and every half hour till 8:45 P. M., 9:20, 10:00, 10:40, 11:15, 11:45 P. M.

SUNDAYS—First trip at 8 from Albina.

Saturday night and Sunday night the last boat from Albina 12:00; from Portland, 12:15.

FOR ASTORIA! FAST TIME
Steame Telephone
(Leaves foot of Alder St., Portland.)

Leave Portland		Leave Astoria	
Sunday	8 A.M.	Monday	8:00 A.M.
Tuesday	7 A.M.	Tuesday	3:00 P.M.
Wednesday	7:30 A.M.	Wednesday	7:00 P.M.
Thursday	11:30 P.M.	Friday	7:00 P.M.
Saturday	7 A.M.	Saturday	3:00 P.M.

TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, TO WILLAPA HARBOR.

Fare to Astoria, $1, round trip, $1 50, good for ten days. Connects at Astoria with "Gen. Canby" for Ilwaco.

Close connections at Kalama to the Sound; at Portland with the O. & C. R.R. and Westside trains, P. & W. V. R. R., Vancouver and Oregon City boats and Eastern-bound trains.

NARROW GAUGE SYSTEM.

FAST PASSENGER TRAIN

West Side Division of Oregonian Railway having now been rebuilt, a Fast Passenger Mail Train, carrying no freight cars, will, without change of engines or coaches, make the round trip daily, 134 miles, on and after Monday, 3d December, between

PORTLAND AND AIRLIE, AND OTHER STATIONS,

Leaving Portland at 7:35 A. M., reaching Dallas at 11:20 A. M., Airlie 12:30 P. M.

Returning from Airlie 1 P. M., Dallas 2:14 P. M., arriving Portland at 5:30 P. M., sharp.

East Side trains connect with this Express Train at Dundee Junction via Ray's Landing.

WILLIAM REID, Vice-Pres.,
Portland & Willamette Valley Ry.

FOR GRAY'S HARBOR, DIRECT.

STMR. GEN. MILES WILL LEAVE ASTORIA every Tuesday and Friday morning.

Fare including meals	$5 00
Freight from Portland	5 00
Freights from Astoria	4 00

Freight on mill feed $1 less per ton.

The "Gen. Miles" has been fitted out with several Pullman berths and has large power, has extra speed, and is the only steamer on this route that never lays out at sea over night, usually making the trip from Columbia to Gray's Harbor bar in four hours, and from Astoria to Aberdeen from 7 to 9 hours.

The STEAMER "DOLPHIN" will leave Astoria for Bay Center, South Bend and North River, on Shoalwater Bay, every Thursday.

For freight or passage apply to JACOB KAMM, Portland or J. H. D. GRAY, Agent, Astoria, Or.

INSURANCE.

PENN MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Charter Perpetual ..... Incorporated in 1847
PURELY MUTUAL

Assets Accumulated	$12,300,259 03
Surplus	2,469,841 67
Death Claims and Endowments paid	9,724,510 05

The PENN is the only purely mutual Life Company chartered by the State of Pennsylvania.

Its expenses are small, and its surplus is returned to its members every year, thus giving them insurance at the lowest possible rates.

Its Policies are Non-Forfeitable and Incontestible.

J. CARROLL McCAFFREY,
Manager for Oregon.
9alm Northwest corner First and Alder sts.

Removed to 50 Stark St.

UNION INSURANCE CO.,
Fire and Marine,
Of San Francisco.
CAPITAL - - - $750,000.
JAMES S. REED, Agent.

The Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company,
OF LIVERPOOL.
Agency in Portland at No. 5 First
PHILIP C. SCHUYLER, Agent.
Capital $2,000,000
Reserve and fire addition 375,000
Deposit in Oregon 10,000

SHIP "J. W. MARR,"
(FROM NEW YORK)
COTTON ..... Master.

Will commence discharging cargo on Monday, Dec. 3, at Flanders' wharf, foot of B street. Consignees of freight will please call at this office, present bills of lading, pay freight and receive orders for delivery. All freight when landed is at owners' risk, and if not removed before 5 o'clock P. M. of each day's discharge, will be stored at their expense and risk.

SUTTON & BESSE, Agents, 16 N. Front st.

COWLITZ ROUTE.

For Freeport (via Willamette Slough), touching at St. Helens and way points, Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Str. Joseph Kellogg, 7 A. M. For Toledo, touching at St. Helens and way points, Str. Toledo, Monday and Thursday at 6 A. M. South side of dock foot of Taylor street.

Vancouver Transportation Co's
Strs. Lurline or Undine,

Capt. James T. Gray, leave Portland at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Vancouver at 8 A. M. and 1 P. M. daily. Sunday excepted. Freight or passage, apply on board at foot of Taylor street.

Towing between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

INSURANCE.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
OF PORTLAND.
Corner of Stark and First streets, Over Ladd & Tilton's Bank.
Over 12,000 Volumes and 125 Papers and Periodicals.
Monthly Dues, $1; Quarterly, $3; and Half-Yearly, $4.50.
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Ladies, unscrupulous parties are counterfeiting "Wilcox's Dom-estand Tansey Pills," originated in 1857 and used with unfailing success by myriads of 100,000 women every month for the past six years. If your druggist don't keep the genuine "Dom-estand Tansey Pills," accept no trash substituted to "suit as good," but send 4 cents for "Woman's Safe Guard," and receive the only absolutely safe female remedy by mail.
WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Phila., Pa.
SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD, Portland Agts

COCKLE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
FOR LIVER, BILE, INDIGESTION, ETC. FREE From Mercury! Guaranteed Pure Vegetable Ingredients. Agents—LANGLEY & MICHAELS, 15s 16d wy San Francisco

Dog is 1 YEAR OLD. Guaranteed not to cause Distemper. Sold by the Proctor Chemical Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

Big G has given universal satisfaction in the cure of Gonorrhœa and Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers. A. J. STONER, M.D., Decatur, Ill. PRICE, $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

USE D. Henley's XL BITTERS
FOR DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills

are acknowledged by thousands of persons who have used them for over fifty years to cure SICK HEADACHE, GIDDINESS, CONSTIPATION Sour Stomach, Pimples, and Foul Blood. 20 cts. per box.

WEAK AND LOW? WHAT YOU WANT TO ACT!

Pure Wine and Aromatic Restorative. Free from noxious Alcohol and Fusel Oil. Strengthening, Invigorating, Nourishing, Restorative. Acts like magic in all cases of Nervous Prostration, Debility, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Impoverished Blood, Malaria, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses, Sleeplessness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Nervousness, Chills and Fever, Et

PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

Progress of the Work on the Cascade Locks.

A Man Robbed of His Money—A Lengthy Petition to the Oregon Legislature—What Constitutes a Citizen.

THEY TOOK HIS MONEY.—W. P. Massey came into the office of the police captain yesterday forenoon and desired to have warrants sworn out for the arrest of William Parrott and Andrew Cooley. Massey, exhibiting his pocket, which was empty, said that these men had robbed him of about $25 while he was under the influence of liquor. It was very evident that there was no longer any cash in the pocket, for it had been ripped of out open from top to bottom. As for his being drunk there was not much doubt about that, either. There are certain unmistakable signs by which every policeman in the city is able to diagnose a case of alcoholism. Judge Tanner issued the warrants and gave them to Officer Holmberg for execution. The officer, accompanied by Massey, went in search of the two alleged thieves, and soon apprehended them near the Red Front saloon. When taken to the station no money was found on either of them. One of them had in his possession a knife, which Massey at once claimed as having been taken from his pocket, together with the money. The prisoners will be given an opportunity to explain themselves in the police court this afternoon.

ROCKY FEET OF PERTINOS.—The indications are that the efforts put forth by the Alpine club in behalf of the deer of this state are likely to meet with deserved success. At the rate deer-killing has been carried on during the past few years, it would only be a matter of time and a very short time at that, when this species of game would become entirely extinct. It was necessary to take some action to prevent this wholesale extermination for the ruthless hunter and the greedy game-skinner would never be satisfied until the head of the last deer is no longer heard in mountain or valley. The Alpine club has taken this all-important work in hand. This club has sent out for signatures petitions to the state legislature to enact some law to protect the deer of which Oregon is so justly proud. These petitions have been coming back signed by people in all parts of the state, and now Mr. W. G. Steel, who has charge of this particular work, has petitions which if joined end to end would make one single one eighty feet long. This array of names must have a claim to recognition which the state legislature cannot very well ignore.

FINE SINGING IN JAIL.—Shortly after the gas had been lit in Judge Stearns' courtroom yesterday evening to withstand the gathering gloom, through an open window there floated in from below the strains of distant voices. The deputy clerk laid down his pen and listened. The two weary reporters bending over the desk, left off for the nonce their painful perusal of the aforesaid deputy's illegible chirography in the court blotter. The prisoners were singing below. Led by a tenor singularly musical and clear as chords of "Only to Meet Her Again" stole up upon the misty air. "We have some unusually fine singers in the jail now," said Jailer Dougherty later. So it seems that the prisoners add to the excitement of their monotonous confinement by the practice of song. It is not likely that the vagabonds yodel are anywise inspired by the luxuriousness of their diet.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A CITIZEN.—Several persons were yesterday discussing the matter of citizenship, and a majority of them were of the opinion that as a man who had simply declared his intention of becoming a citizen was allowed to vote, he was a citizen by virtue of his declaration. This is an error into which many fall. The fact that a man is entitled to vote has no bearing on the question as to whether he is a citizen or not. In this state a man is entitled to vote on declaring his intention of becoming a citizen, but no other state in the Union gives the same privilege. The state might as well give residents the privilege of voting without having even declared their intention of becoming citizens. An alien does not become a citizen till he has taken out his final papers and been admitted to citizenship.

A YEAR OF PROGRESS.—The year 1888 has been the most prosperous and progressive in the history of Portland. More large enterprises have been undertaken, more building has been done, more money has been invested and more people have come to locate here permanently than ever before. The December number of *West Shore Magazine* will contain engravings of the leading buildings and improvements of the year, also a large supplement in colors of the new hotel, with description, and will reflect the progress of the year in a manner highly creditable to Portland. In possessing a publication capable of doing this in the excellent style of the magazine Portland is peculiarly fortunate, and should appreciate the fact and fail to use by availing itself freely of its opportunities.

WORK ON THE CASCADE LOCKS.—Mr. Stevens the gentlemanly and obliging chief clerk in Mr. Handbury's office, has just returned from a visit to the Cascade Locks. He reports the work progressing favorably. The draw lock is now down as far as required, and is about fifty feet deep. An immense amount of earth and rock has been removed. Lieut. Burr, who is in charge at the locks, states that he has 400 men at work. Bids for furnishing and delivering 25,000 cubic feet of granite dimension stones for the lock will be opened at Mr. Handbury's office on the 20th inst. The granite must be strong, durable, free from flaws, stains, knots, streaks or seams, and its constituent minerals must be such that it will not disintegrate or wear away when exposed to the weather.

THEY CAME LIKE THE WIND.—The Carleton Opera Company's special train left Huntington 5:30 last night and will arrive 10 o'clock this morning. To give an idea how fast this train is running we give the time of the regular train which leaves 9:30 A. M. and arrives here 7 A. M. The following dispatch was received at a late hour last night by Mr. Ben Stern, manager of the company:

LA GRANDE, Or., Dec. 10.—Arrived La Grande 45 hours ahead of time. All well.

W. T. CARLETON.

This gain, if not offset between La Grande and Portland, would bring the party in about 4 o'clock this morning. This will probably be the fastest time between Denver and Portland.

Y. M. C. A. POCKET MANUAL.—Mr. C. W. Pears, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of this city, has prepared a neat little pocket manual or synopsis of the work of the association for the year 1888-9. The work is got up in an attractive shape, typographically. The book contains the names of the officers of the association, sets forth the advantages it offers and briefly outlines the scope of its various departments. Being of convenient size and shape it is very handy as a pocket manual and serves at the same time as a compendium of useful information and book of reference for those interested in the work of the association.

WILL SELL NO MORE CLOTHES.—Wm. Edwards, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment by Judge Stearns's court yesterday, will be remembered as the man who broke into T. B. West's store in East Portland and stole clothes which he sold about the city. He was taken up to Salem yesterday afternoon. One by one these robbers and other offenders seem to be brought in and punished. Even the perpetrator of the mysterious lodging-house burglaries was at length traced down and convicted, and there is scarcely a crime of any note reported of late whose authors have not been apprehended.

TRADES' UNION ELECTION.—At the regular meeting held December 2, of the Metal Roofers and Galvanized Iron Cornice Makers' Union the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing six months: President, J. E. Tilton; vice-president, J. Killduff; secretary, F. W. Tilton; treasurer, E. Harper; financial secretary, Charles Holser; warden, C. Ellerson; delegates to the Federated Trades Assembly, H. O. Hinchen and H. Waschar.

PORTLAND BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of the stockholders was held last evening at 127½ First street, at which the capital stock was increased to $2,000,000. At a regular meeting of the directors held afterward forty-eight shares on the interest advance was bid for $1500, and forty shares for $1620. The association is already very strong and in a very flourishing condition.

CHEAPER RATES.—The general freight department of the O. R. & N. Co. has issued the following circular, signed by B. F. Campbell, general freight agent: "To agents, shippers, and all concerned: You are hereby notified that all special freight rates issued locally, or in connection with other lines, at variance with regular printed tariffs of this company, will expire on December 31, 1888." Agents are instructed to advise all parties interested so far as practicable and to post a copy of the circular in their stations where it may be read by the public.

FIRST GRADE CERTIFICATES.—First grade certificates have been for the first time issued by an examining board which entitle the holders to eligibility in the high school corps. The board consists of the city superintendent, the various principals and Superintendent Wetzell. The only applicants were Miss Lillian E. Poole and Mr. Calvin A. Gattenbein, who are teachers in the High School, and Miss L. S. Merwin of the second grade at Couch. All three were successful.

COLUMBIA'S WAVES BEAT HIGH.—Capt. U. Sebree, who had gone to Astoria preparatory to making a tour of inspection of buoys and lighthouses, was obliged to return owing to the unfavorable condition of the weather. The water was so rough that he concluded not to undertake the trip until the weather got a little more propitious. He will again start out either to-night or to-morrow.

ANNOUNCED MEDICAL DIRECTOR.—Gen. Gibbon has issued the following order under date of December 6: Lieut.-Col. Charles T. Alexander, surgeon, having reported in compliance with special orders No. 235, current series, headquarters of the army, is announced as medical director of the department.

WELCOMED BY HIS FRIENDS.—Says the *Pacific Christian Advocate* of Dr. H. K. Hines, formerly and for many years editor of this paper, now presiding elder of Boise City district, Idaho conference: "Is spending a few days in this city, and is cordially welcomed by his many friends."

TURNING OUT.—Says the Alma and Nellie Woods mine still continues to turn out bricks. The last shipment received by Mr. B. Goldsmith consisted of two bricks weighing 470 ounces, the result of fourteen days run. They were forwarded at once to San Francisco.

CARD OF THANKS.—Mrs. Sandy Holbrook gratefully acknowledges the receipt of $60 for the proposed hospital annex to the Children's Home from a gentleman who wishes his name withheld. [This donation was entirely unsolicited.]

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the North Pacific Industrial Association will be held in their pavilion Tuesday evening, January 8, 1889, at 7:30 o'clock in the evening.

BLANKETS.—Any lady calling late in the day should not blame J. Selling & Co. if their assortment in colors of No. 1 and 2 chenille, arasmes, madrasine and ribbonsene offered at 10 cents per dozen be gone.

PLAIN TALK.—Every child's and boy's suit and overcoat at one-third reductions. They must be sold. When Kuhn says one-third less that's what he means. Corner Second and Morrison.

OVERCOATS THIS AM.—Just think!—500 silk umbrellas with pure gold and silver and other elegant handles; prices $2 50 to $10 each, at Kuhn's, corner Second and Morrison streets.

PULPIT FILLED.—The pulpit of Trinity church, whose pastor has recently resigned to make a home in California, was occupied on Sunday by Bishop Morris of the Portland diocese.

TAYLOR STREET CHURCH CHOIR and other singers are requested to meet at Taylor street church at 2:30 sharp, this afternoon, for 3 o'clock Moody meeting.

CARDIGAN JACKETS and Jersey coats, for men, at Kohn's, corner Second and Morrison streets.

FEDERATED TRADES' ASSEMBLY.

Interesting Meeting Held Last Night—Cigar Makers Union—Various Matters Considered.

The Federated Trades' Assembly met last night in their hall, No. 53½ North Second street. The following officers were present: John O'Brien, president; A. Tozier, secretary, pro tem, and Miss Ada Coburn, treasurer, with a fair delegation representing the several trades unions.

The credentials of August Huckenstein, as delegate from Cigar Makers' Union No. 202, was received, and, on motion, the union was admitted to the assembly and Delegate Huckenstein allowed a seat.

Several bills were received and ordered paid.

Kitzteher, from the committee on organization, reported that the carriage painters will defer organization until spring; that the committee would organize the barbers and the blacksmiths.

Kraus, from the committee on furniture, reported that they had bought the furniture as instructed by the assembly, and that a payment of $75 was to be paid the 11th inst., the balance in one month.

Michael Dooney, a member of the committee, protested against the action of the majority, stating that other arrangements had been made by the full committee, which was canceled by two members at a subsequent meeting without notifying him.

The matter was appealed to the assembly, and it was decided since the committee were given full power to act for the assembly it would have to assume the responsibility incurred by the majority of the committee. It seems that the disturbance was in a measure due to giving to the committee the power to purchase instead of reporting to the assembly and let act as it should deem best.

Delegate Hyland reported that their union wished further time in publishing the list of union labor shops. Since the last meeting their committee waited on the proprietors of several shops, and that some of the establishments could positively they would not unionize, and even establishment shut the door on the committee. They have gained one more shop, for their union. Several delegates urged the necessity of patronizing union goods, and were anxious to get their several unions to support the tailors and hoped they would have the names published of the union shops.

Delegate Huckenstein, from the cigar makers' union, appealed to the assembly, in a speech, in behalf of his union for the support which was given to the cigar makers' union in San Francisco and Seattle, by the trades unions. He said there were less than 500 white cigar makers on the Pacific coast, and there were 5000 Chinese. After speaking of the means adopted by some white cigar makers to beat them behind their constitution, with professions of loyalty and then acting to the contrary, he showed the assembly the "blue label," for union made cigars.

On motion the assembly sustained the Cigar-Makers' Union of Portland, and instructed the delegates to secure the passage of resolutions in their several unions to patronize only the blue label union-made cigars.

Michael Dooney resigned from the committee on furniture, and John Moutag was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The assembly decided to have another ball, as the funds realized on the last one were not sufficient to pay for furnishing the hall.

Delegate Tozier gave notice that at the next meeting he would introduce several resolutions regarding labor legislation by the next legislature.

Delegate Killfether spake at some length and with spirit in showing the efficacy of trade unions in maintaining the justice of their demands; that their means were not militant. He said such talk was from men who wanted to crush unionism; that while errors were made, they were not what our traducers claimed; he was tired of having to contradict such statements in print.

The chair was instructed to call an open meeting and advertise the same in the daily papers. The same to be held inside of two weeks at Federated Trades' hall.

Adjourned to meet December 24, at 7:30 P. M.

Pozzoni's Complexion Powder produces a soft and beautiful skin. It combines every element of beauty and purity.

Union Ticket office, corner First and Oak streets—Oregon Railway & Navigation Company; Union Pacific railway, Northern Pacific railway, Oregon Short Line, Pullman reservations made for Northern Pacific and Oregon Short Line. G. S. Taylor, ticket agent, Portland, Oregon.

AN IMPORTANT MEETING

Held By the Portland Board of Trade Last Evening.

Memorial—Wheat Samples—Pilotage Question—Seamen's Troubles—Discriminations—Stevedore Charges—Proposed Consolidation.

A regular meeting of the Board of Trade was held at their chambers last evening. President Donald Macleay in the chair and a large number of members present.

Communications were read from Senator J. N. Dolph and Representative Binger Herman, acknowledging the receipt of communications from the Board, expressing its indorsement of the resolution of the chamber of commerce, of San Francisco, in regard to making surveys of the coast of Alaska etc., and promising to give attention to the matter, filed.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

From Col. J. McCraken in regard to the work done by him at the national board of trade, stating that as he found he could not get a resolution through the national board pertaining especially to the Columbia river, he had introduced one in a general form a copy of which was inclosed.

It asked the government to continue to make from time to time ample appropriation for the improvement of the principal harbors and waterways of the country, and especially that important works of improvement already begun may not be stopped for want of funds necessary for their continuance to completion, thereby incurring waste, damage and ultimate increase of cost of the work; filed.

A MEMORIAL.

From W. H. Brewster, inclosing a memorial to the Oregon legislative assembly from the Columbia Waterway Association. On motion the board concurred in the memorial.

SAMPLES OF WHEAT.

The committee appointed to prepare a fair average sample of the season's crop of Walla Walla wheat reported that they had made up such samples from all districts from which Walla Walla wheat is received, and now send to the board about two bushels, which they will forward to the Liverpool corn market as representing the standard sample of cargoes shipped or to be shipped during 1888-89.

President Macleay said the wheat had been received and was now being put up in ten-pound bags, and will be forwarded this week under the seal of the board.

PILOT CHARGES—SEAMEN QUESTION.

PORTLAND, Dec. 10.

To the President and Members of the Board of Trade—*Gentlemen*: At a meeting held by your committee this day for the purpose of considering the question of reduction of pilotage charges now being charged on shipping entering the Columbia river, and whether present charges are equitable and just.

We are of the opinion that the present charges are unobjectionable and should be retained, and that the law regulating pilotage should be amended so as to afford some relief in vessels of moderate tonnage, in order to make this clear we desire to state that many vessels entering the Columbia of a tonnage of 700 to 900 tons are carrying from here say 1200 to 1800 tons, have substantially the same draft of water as vessels of a modern construction of a registered tonnage of 2000 tons and carrying say 3000 tons away from here.

It will be apparent that the charges as at present enforced are not equitable. We recommend that the law be so amended as to equalize the charges on a draft of water and register tonnage scale.

We think that this can be done by charging vessels say $5 per foot and an additional 3 cents per ton on the registered tonnage for all vessels over 600 tons—This we think would afford the relief required. We do not think it wise to make pilotage optional for the reason that it would increase the rate of insurance.

Regarding river pilotage we are of the opinion that the law should be so amended as to make it optional for a shipmaster to employ a pilot or not when he is being towed up or down the river but compulsory while endeavoring to come up and down the river under sail for which the fee should be $3 per foot.

SAILOR GRIEVANCES.

As to the sailor grievance question, we herewith submit a rough draft of a bill such as in our opinion would tend to remedy the grievances and scandals hitherto complained of and improve the reputation of the ports of Portland and Astoria as shipping ports. In connection with the bill in question, we are of the opinion that it is very important that bona fide seamen should be exempted from arrest as absconding debtors, the abuse of this provision of law leading to gross scandals.

ALLEN NOYES,
C. CÆSAR,
JAS. LAIDLAW,
GEO. POPE.

DRAFT OF THE BILL.

An Act for the prevention of, and punishment for, enticing and harboring of seamen from ships, vessels and steamers, and to appoint a harbor master at the ports of Portland and Astoria to enforce the provisions of this act. Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the state of Oregon:

SECTION 1. That if any person or persons shall entice, persuade, or by any means attempt to persuade any seamen to desert, or, without permission from the officer then in command of any vessel, ship or steamer, while such vessel, ship or steamer is within the waters under the jurisdiction of this state, or the waters within the concurrent jurisdiction of this state and the territory of Washington, such person or persons shall upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than three years, or, by imprisonment in the county jail not less than three months nor more than one year, or, by fine not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. If any person shall knowingly harbor or secrete, or by any means aid in harboring or secreting any such seamen mentioned in this act, such person or persons shall, upon conviction thereof be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not less than sixty days, nor more than six months, or by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 3. That the governor of the state be and is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint at the ports of Portland and Astoria in this state, a harbor master with the power and authority of a sheriff within the jurisdiction of said waters mentioned in this act, whose duty it shall be to enforce the provisions of this act, and who shall have power and authority to appoint one or more deputies to assist him in the discharge of his said duties.

Such harbor masters to receive each, out of the general fund of this state, the yearly salary of ——, payable quarterly. And the said deputies to receive the sum of —— per day while actually engaged in performing the provisions of this act, which said per diem is to be audited by the secretary of state on presentation of the certificate of such harbor masters.

SEC. 4. Whereas there is no adequate protection for seamen and ship masters, this act shall go into effect and be in full force from and after its approval by the governor.

SEC. 5. All acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

MR. LAIDLAW'S VIEWS.

Mr. Laidlaw said the bill was practically the same as that now in the statutes, except that it conferred the powers of a sheriff on the harbor masters, who would attend to enforcing it. As the law stands it is a dead letter, as no ship master will try to enforce it, as he might be held as a witness and his vessel delayed.

The provision in regard to absconding debtors might seem rather drastic, but as the law now stands it gives boarding-house masters a chance to take men out of vessels on false pretenses.

REPORT ADOPTED.

On motion the report was adopted and the matter referred to the committee on legislation, and the secretary was ordered to prepare copies of the bill and forward them to the members of the committee so that they might have an opportunity to thoroughly inform themselves in regard to it before the meeting of the legislature, and at the suggestion of Mr. Laidlaw it was ordered that papers in the hands of the committee bearing on the question be also forwarded to the committee.

STEVEDORE CHARGES.

Chairman Beebe of the committee to whom was referred the matter of alleged high charges for stevedoring at this port and who were requested to suggest some remedy, reported that they are giving attention to the matter, and hoped to be able to report a satisfactory adjustment of the matter by the next meeting of the board; filed.

THE CONSOLIDATION PROJECT.

Mr. Osborne inquired after the committee on consolidation of the cities.

Mr. Dodd stated that everything was going on smoothly, and it was probable that the consolidation would be brought about, but there was an undercurrent of opposition evident. He spoke of the advantages to accrue to all from the consolidation, and the saving in expense by uniting the three city governments into one, and the additional importance and power of a city of 63,000 inhabitants as compared with one of 45,000, and suggested that it might be advisable to unite the city and county under one government.

The secretary was ordered to write to Hon. H. W. Corbett, chairman of the committee, in regard to the matter.

VOTE OF THANKS.

On motion a vote of thanks was extended to Col. J. McCraken, for the able manner in which he had represented the board at the national board of trade.

Col. McCraken returned thanks for the honor, and in an interesting speech of some length gave the board some valuable information in regard to the business transacted by the national board.

ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION.

Mr. Dodd, of the committee appointed to investigate the matter of alleged discrimination against the city by the Southern Pacific company, presented a lengthy opinion by Messrs. Williams and Wood on the subject, the gist of which was that in case such discrimination were made, the board could obtain redress through the inter-state commerce act, and also further redress from the state legislature.

The matter was discussed at some length, and it seemed to be the general opinion that there was but slight cause of complaint, and it was scarcely worth while to bother about the matter.

NAVAL YARD.

Mr. Kapus called the attention of the board to the propriety of setting forth the advantages offered by the Columbia river as a site for the naval yard to be established on this coast. Among these were the fresh water harbor, our timber supply, and now that the jetty had done away with the dangers of the Columbia bar, its safety of access as compared with the straits of Fuca.

He moved that a committee of five be appointed to gather statistics in regard to the matter, and that the chamber of commerce of Astoria be invited to aid in laying the matter before the proper authorities; carried.

Mr. Arnold asked leave to correct the records by placing thereon the name of H. D. Sanborn, who had been made an honorary member on account of valuable services in getting arms and ammunition to Lewiston during an Indian outbreak but whose name had been lost from the roll through the burning of some of the books of the board. Permission to make this correction was given by a unanimous vote and the board adjourned.

NEARLY IN STATU QUO.

The Differences Between the Battery and the Colonel of the First Regiment, N. G.

"Why don't the battery pay their bill of $41 for gas?" asked a reporter of Capt. W. J. Riley of Battery A last evening.

"We have tendered to Col. Beebe the amount of his bill, less our share of the ball given last summer, when we were attached to the regiment," answered Capt. Riley. "It was well understood, and every man in the regiment knows it to be a fact that we were to receive our share, one-sixth, of the proceeds of the ball. We worked as hard as any part of the regiment on the various committees which had the event in charge. Our $200 flag was mopped around the floor and damaged much more than the amount we claim. Col. Beebe states our share of the proceeds at $25, but it ought to have been much more, we all thought who were in a position on the committees to know how the affair was going. We figured the proceeds at $1200."

"Have you had no share in the affair?"

"The colonel claims that we have no claim upon it now; that the whole sum was used in fixing up the regimental headquarters, and that thus we received the benefit of it. In fact, he laughed at my officer who went to him with our proposal of settlement."

"What are you going to do about it?"

"The battery has not yet taken any action on it, but undoubtedly will at its next meeting. There is no justice in Col. Beebe's claim, as we do not receive any benefits whatever from the infantry headquarters, and have fitted up and maintained our own, which are the finest in the armory."

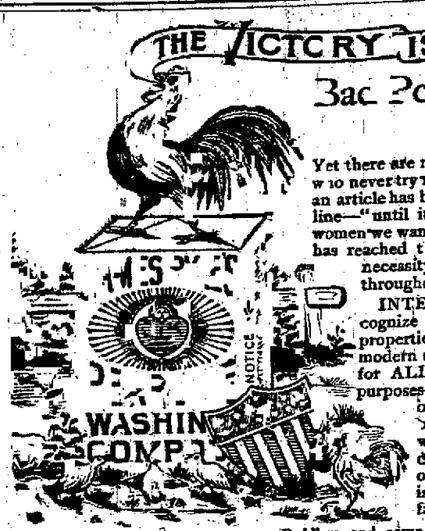
STRANGE FREAK OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.

The Little Scare Which Caused "Dick" Everding's Shotgun to Stand Behind His Front Door.

Mr. Richard Everding met with an adventure an evening or two since which would have scared him out of a year's growth if he had not already arrived at his full stature. He was making a dinner off a few ducks killed by his partner, Comedraun Farrell, at his lake on Sauvie's island, when a ring came at the front door. Mrs. Everding went to the door and as soon as she had opened it a man rushed in and dodging in to the parlor, threw himself into Dick's favorite easy chair. Mrs. Everding, startled by his strange action, rushed back into the dining-room and told her husband. He reluctantly laid down a plump canvas-back which he was trying to put where it would do the most good, and stalking out into the hall lighted the lamp and looked hard at the man reclining in his chair. The man looked back at Dick for a moment, and then said "I suppose I am not wanted here."

"That is about the size of it," was the reply.

The man then went out on the porch, when he stopped and putting his hand around toward his hip pocket, remarked: "I don't know whether I had better be put out or not." Mr. Everding made a step toward him and he skipped down the steps and when he had reached the sidewalk turned and said, "I've a good mind to take a shot at you, anyway." Mr. Everding having no further use for the man, and his heart yearning for the rest of the canvasback, he went briskly back to the table and finished it. He has placed his shotgun behind his front door and is just aching to have that fellow call on him again.



Bac Policy to Crow

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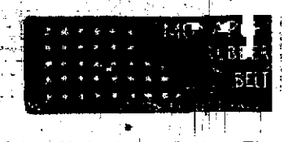

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